CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28591—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthence to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3905	600	W. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec., 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORNIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R. Deperis		3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
"MARY BEYTS"	3730	or about 2nd Dec. for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3891	" 18th " do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	" 7th Jan. Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	" 21st " do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 18, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bureh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	" 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THE "SIREN" PUMP is infinitely surperior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady...	5 0	5 12
The "HOLBORN" PUMP, the best and the cheapest article ever introduced, will produce a splendid rain-like Spray, unequalled for watering Flowers in bloom, throws a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet (most handy for keeping Tatties damp)	6 8	7 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LADIES' & GENT'S FITTED DRESSING BAGS.

An Extensive Assortment of these useful Bags, comprising all the Newest Patterns, suitable for Travelling or for Presentation.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES' 16" "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Black Morocco, lined Silk, with best quality Electro-plated Mounts, completely fitted	90 0	100 0
LADIES' 16" "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Black Morocco, lined silk, with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, Richly Engraved	150 0	165 0
LADIES' 16" "QUEEN'S" DRESSING BAG, in Dark Green Morocco Leather, lined silk, fitted with plain Electro-plated Mounts to Bottles, &c. Ivory Brushes, &c. ...	190 0	214 0
LADIES' 16" "QUEEN'S" DRESSING BAG, in Dark Green Morocco Leather, lined Silk, fitted with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, Ivory Brushes, &c., &c....	270 0	304 0
LADIES' 15" "PRINCESS" DRESSING BAG, in Morocco Leather, lined Silk, fitted with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, Ivory Brushes, &c.....	260 0	290 0
LADIES' 15" "PRINCESS" DRESSING BAG, in Morocco Leather, lined Silk, fitted with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, Ivory Brushes, &c., &c....	315 0	350 0
LADIES' 14" DARK GREEN CHEQUERED RUSSIA DRESSING BAG, lined Silk, fitted with Sterling Silver Mounts.....	125 0	142 0

GENT'S DRESSING BAGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S 16" "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Black Morocco, with best quality Electro-plated Mounts, completely fitted...	30 0	100 0
GENT'S 16" "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in Black Morocco, with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, &c., completely fitted	145 0	163 0
GENT'S 16" "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG, in the best plain Brown Hide, fitted with plain Electro-plated Mounts to Bottles, &c.....	100 0	112 0
GENT'S 16" "PRINCE" DRESSING BAG, in Morocco, completely fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall-marked," and Ivory fittings.....	300 0	336 0
GENT'S 20" "GLADSTONE" DRESSING BAG, in best plain Brown Hide, with best quality Electro-plated Mounts to Bottles, and every requisite for the Toilet...	115 0	132 0
GENT'S 22" "GLADSTONE" DRESSING BAG, in the best plain Brown Hide, with best quality Electro-plated Mounts, completely fitted	130 0	146 0
GENT'S 20" "GLADSTONE" DRESSING BAG, in the best plain Brown Hide, fitted with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts...	165 0	185 0
GENT'S 22" "GLADSTONE" DRESSING BAG, in the best plain Brown Hide, and fitted with Sterling Silver "Hall-marked" Mounts, &c.....	200 0	225 0

DRESSING CASES,
DESPATCH BOXES,
COURIER BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
And every Requisite for Travelling by Land and Sea.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A SUPERB HAIR DRESSING!!
FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.
THE MOST REFRESHING AND NOURISHING HAIR DRESSING EVER KNOWN.

ITS effects are Tonic, Cooling, and Refreshing. Intended for men and women. Nourishes and Strengthens the Hair, arresting its falling out and preventing Premature Baldness. Has a Tonic influence on the Scalp and Skin of the Head. If once used no other Hair Dressing is needed.
STANDS UNRIVALLED
In fragrance, which is charmingly sweet and delightful.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. { Bombay.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,
A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.
RS. 5-8.
A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re.	1	4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c..	"	1	4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	"	1	0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above have just been received; they have been specially selected and include all the Latest and most Artistic Designs; all are priced very little above Cost, and are much Cheaper than any of the same quality in Bombay.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

Triumphal Success! Enthusiastic Applause!

HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe & Pantomime Co.

TO-NIGHT! TUESDAY, NOV. 17TH!!

LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE.

Engagement of the Celebrated Soprano, Miss CISSIE DENVERS, who will make her first appearance TO-NIGHT as GERMAIN in Les Cloches de Cornville.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH,

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

DOORS OPEN at 8-30. OVERTURE at 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S

MARIONETTES,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE

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When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 20TH, AT 9 P. M.,

GYMKHANA DANCE.

TICKETS: Re. 1 to Admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLIO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

THE Undersigned having RETURNED to BOMBAY has RESUMED CHARGE, and the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. HERBERT JONES is therefore CANCELLED.

LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and General Manager.

Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS.

TENDERS are invited for farming the tolls levied on passengers, animals, carts, palanquins, &c., making use of the roadway of the Nerbudda river Railway Bridge at Mortakka. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be obtained from the General Traffic Manager, Bombay. All expenses on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for a one year's contract, and one-thirty-sixth for a three years' contract, will have to be paid into the Auditor's Office, Ajmere, every month, in advance, on the first day of the month.

Tenders may be either for one or for three years, from 1st January, 1892, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 is to be lodged with the Company, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money to the amount of Rs. 500.

Tenders should be sent into the General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, not later than 10th December, 1891, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD hereby give notice that Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of WATERWORKS for the City of Cawnpore will be required about the 25th January, 1892. The contract will include the construction of the Tanks, Reservoirs, Filters, the Engine Houses and a conduct for conveying Canal water to the works.

It will also include the supply and laying in the streets of Cawnpore about 4,000 tons of pipes, sluice valves, stand posts, air valves, fire hydrants, and other fittings required for a full equipment of water-works.

The total value of the work to be done will be about Rs. 12,00,000.

Contractors wishing to tender are invited to apply to the Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, for forms of tender and copies of the specification, and bill of quantities.

In the cases of contractors, who have not already tendered for the Agra or Allahabad water-works, Application for the forms should be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

The issue of the final bills of quantities is at present delayed pending the assembly of a Committee appointed by Government, to consider the plans, which will sit early in December next, and this notice is now issued in order that contractors who desire to tender may obtain quotations for the water-works details, which will be required from England, as the final notice is likely to be short.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

By Order,
WILLIAM MOOR,
Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR PADLOCKS.

All Brass except Iron Hasp.

1 inch	Rs.	8 4
1¼ „	„	9 6
2 inches	„	10 14
2¼ „	„	12 6
3 „	„	13 2
3¼ „	„	15 12
4 „ (extra strong)	„	22 8

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH NOV., 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"Members of the Skating Club."

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Admission by CARDS of INVITATION.

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CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,

Will give his First Public

EXHIBITION IN BILLIARDS AT THE SKATING RINK

on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.

Admission Reserved; Seats R 5.

Admission Unreserved; Seats R 3.

Seats may be Reserved at MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1891 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth Day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 28th day of October, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
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To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI.
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Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 22 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
Judge, High Court,
73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

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Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25	„	7-8	
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25	„	6	
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Calliope	„ „ „ 50	„	5	
Semirami	„ „ „ 100	„	10	

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I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „ „	4	0	
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STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
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1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
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CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

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CAPITAL and other FUNDS,

£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.

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EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing

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PROPORTIONATE BONUS,

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,

Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

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EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

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Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„ (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„ (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„ (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£988,156	0 0
„ 1888	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods as ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LIST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,260,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRAGANZA IS WILLING.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The ex-Emperor, Dom Pedro, announces that he is prepared to return to Brazil if requested to do so.

STRIKE OF FRENCH MINERS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

A great strike has taken place amongst the miners in the north of France. Over forty thousand men have gone out.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

A Russian diplomat who has been interviewed here on the subject of the Russian movements in Central Asia said he believed that no negociations had yet taken place between Russia and Great Britain for a settlement of the Pamir question, but in any case a serious difficulty was improbable.

He added that a military campaign against India was impossible, as the obstacles were insuperable.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Prince George of Wales is suffering from a mild attack of enteric fever, but is progressing favourably.

MRS. BESANT.

In consequence of the state of her health Mrs. Besant's medical advisers have forbidden her visit to India.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi on Saturday, the 14th inst.

A RISING IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15.

News has reached here that a force of fifteen thousand armed rebels has captured and sacked the town of Jehwei, near Foochow.

The revolt is not directed against foreigners.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, LARKHANA, Nov. 16.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived here about 7 a.m. to-day, and were met by Mr. Mules, the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Landon, Executive Engineer, and a large number of zemindars. The railway station and its surroundings were prettily decorated. His Excellency and party then walked round the town, visiting the new Gahr bridge, the Vernacular School, the Hospital, and markets, and then inspected the proposed site of the new collectorate buildings and bonded warehouses. The party breakfasted with the Assistant Collector. This afternoon his Excellency receives a Municipal address and proceeds to Sukkur by the night train.

THE ADJUTANCY OF THE B. B. AND C. I. VOLUNTEERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, Nov. 16.

The appointment of Captain Page, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, now Station Staff Officer at Poona, as Adjutant of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, having been approved of by the Government, he is directed to proceed to Ajmere in time to relieve Captain Sherwood Smith, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 29th inst.

MILITARY NEWS.

There are now three candidates for the office of Station Staff Officer, Poona, namely, Captain Hobday, Royal Artillery; Captain Welmas, 13th Infantry; and Captain Corfield, 20th Infantry.

No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, will leave Madras for Kirkee by rail on the 9th proximo. The Battery will proceed to Bombay after the camp-of-exercise in January next.

In future the garrison class will assemble at Poona on the 23rd January, 27th May, and 9th August. The strength of each class will be ten officers.

It is also proposed to have two musketry classes in future instead of one.

Major Proudfoot has taken the command of the 9th Bombay Infantry from Captain Aslett, who joins the 1st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Waller has been posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, *vice* Lieutenant Tilley appointed to the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Hartingan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been attached to the 5th Cavalry for duty.

A JEWISH MEETING.

A meeting of the leading Jewish members was held here yesterday to consider the petition sent by the Russo-Jewish committee in England regarding the persecution of the Jews in Russia. Before proceeding a short prayer was offered and a short history of the persecution was given. Rs. 160 was subscribed on the spot, and a committee has been formed to collect more subscriptions.

INVESTITURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

On the 25th instant his Highness Shrimant Baba Saheb Bhonsle, Chief of Akalkote, in the Sholapur District, will be invested with powers to carry on the administration of his State. The ceremony will be performed by the Political Agent of Sholapur.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Mr. Francis St. George Dene, Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, stationed at Bezwada, son of Rev. O. Dene, of Ootacamund, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

Justice Muthuswamy Iyer has applied for three months' leave.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Coconada yesterday morning and spent a quiet day there. His Excellency arrived at Vizagapatam this morning. Replying to an address his Excellency expressed satisfaction at the absence of costly decorations, as he far preferred the obvious good-will of inhabitants. Referring to the East Coast Railway his Excellency said Lord Cross and himself were equally anxious for its completion. Regarding the proposed Vizagapatam harbour it was premature, he said, to express an opinion, but the question had never been thoroughly examined. Mr. Thorougood's investigations followed by opinions of harbour experts at home should enable them to arrive at a decision.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The Viceregal party arrived at Amritsar at 8-45 on Saturday morning, and received the usual salute, as the train conveying them drew up to the station platform, where Sir James Lyall, with a large number of Civil and Military Officers, in uniform, as well as the Raja of Jhind received them. The 60th Rifles formed the guard-of-honor on the platform, which was very effectively decorated with costly carpets, flags, and flowers, &c. After the introduction of the Viceroy to the principal personages present the party drove down to Rambagh, where the camp was pitched, and where Lady Lyall received their Excellencies. The Viceroy then received a formal visit from the Raja of Jhind at 11 o'clock which was returned by his Excellency after 2 o'clock, accompanied by his staff, Sir Mortimer Durand, Colonel Hutchison, Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Fanshawe, Secretary to Government, and other officials. After the interview the Viceroy returned to camp, and being joined by Sir James and Lady Lyall and other ladies of his party, went and paid a visit to the golden temple. The streets of the city through which the carriages passed were densely crowded with eager spectators, and at conspicuous places were put up inscriptions of welcome. The Viceroy before leaving the temple presented the usual donation of Rs. 500. The party then proceeded to the Town Hall, where his Excellency was waited upon by the members of the Municipal Committee of the City and District Board of Amritsar, where shortly after an address of welcome from the Municipality was read to the Viceroy, which was heartily responded to by his Excellency. After which the citizens of Amritsar and its neighbourhood were presented to the Viceroy. In the evening there was a large dinner party in camp to which the principal residents were asked by Sir James and Lady Lyall to meet their Excellencies. The Viceregal party left yesterday, and are expected to arrive at Gwalior to-morrow morning.

MR. J. D. LATOUCHE.

Mr. J. D. LaTouche took over charge of the office of Chief Secretary to-day from the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, who leaves to join the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY.

Captain M. J. Meade goes as Political Agent to Bhopal on being relieved by the return of Colonel D. Robertson to his appointment as Political Agent, Baghelkund, and Superintendent of Rewa.

RESIGNATION OF MR. J. J. F. LUMSDEN.

Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Junior Member, Board of Revenue, to-day, resigned his seat and the Civil Service.

LIEUT. KING'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Lieutenant King's case was resumed to-day.

Mohinudeen, a police constable, deposed to being called on the midnight of the 24th September, and found Lingan at the toll-house, who complained of being beaten by a gentleman, from whom he had demanded the toll. He said the gentleman struck him with the handle of a hunting whip. Devannah, who had heard the conversation asked witness to go with him and arrest the gentleman, but the witness referred him to the Magistrate. Witness went with Lingan and Devannah to Ooty next morning. Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said Devannah told him that both men had demanded the toll. The stick produced was of the kind used by natives in games. The deceased was a trained gymnast. He had seen him use such a stick. Deceased did his duty at the toll-bar after the alleged assault.

Sundara Iyen, Deputy Tahsildar at Ooty, was next called. He said he was juror and interpreter at the inquest held on Lingan's body, and had interpreted correctly.

The toll contractor was the next witness. He said Lingan came to his house, three miles from the toll-bar. He had a wound on his head, and complained of being beaten by a European on demanding the toll. Witness sent him to the hospital and the police station. Deceased attended the hospital daily four or five days, and did not attend to his work. He got worse and had to stay in the hospital for several days. Then he died. Cross-examined witness said Lingan did not complain of being struck with a whip but with a stick.

Mr. Jones, the civil apothecary, was next called. He said he had received Lingan at the hospital. Lingan walked to the hospital and showed the wound, and said that a gentleman had struck him. Witness did not then regard the wound as dangerous or even serious. In reply to the Court witness gave his opinion that the loss of blood had not been more than two tablespoonsful. In his cross-examination witness said it was merely a scalp wound, but erysepelas set in afterwards. The wound might have been caused by something else than the stick.

Dr. Maitland, Senior Medical Officer, Ootacamund, was the next witness, who held the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. He produced notes taken at the examination. He said Lingan was admitted on the 4th. Such a wound need not necessarily be caused by a stick. Such a stick as the bamboo produced might have caused it, or a hunting whip might have caused it. Cross-examined he said Lingan was in such a state of health as to be more liable to erysepelas than if he had been healthy. The deceased had an enlarged spleen, and had marks of syphilis. He did not expect such a wound to cause death to a healthy man. Erysepelas does not follow a scalp wound as a rule. Witness went to the toll-bar with Mr. Norton and examined the premises. It was possible for such a wound to be caused by a man falling on the doorstep of the toll-house. The abrasion on the cheek might have been made by the fist. It is probable that such a man as Mr. King using the bamboo produced would have fractured the man's skull if full force was used. The abrasion on the cheek might have been made by the ring upon a man's left hand. (Lieutenant King's ring was here produced.)It was possible if a blow, was given to a man, in the face for him to fall against something on the road and sustain such an injury as the wound on the deceased's head.

Ramaswamy, a constable, was the next witness. He deposed that Lingan made a complaint, after which witness had him sent to the hospital.

Sundera Moodelly, gumasta to the toll contractor, was the next witness. He said Lingan complained to him of being assaulted, and witness under his master's order took Lingan to the hospital and the police station. Lingan walked all the way, and also to the cutcherry. Lingan lived at the toll-contractor's while an outpatient, and walked to the hospital daily.

Chinappen, Mr. King's servant, was next called. He said Lieutenant King did not take a whip or stick when he left Ooty for Wellington. When the bandyman returned he brought the bamboo,now produced. I received the bamboo from the bandyman, thinking I might as well have it, but I knew it was not my master's stick. The bandyman in course of conversation said the toll-bar people had given his master trouble and had brought a stick to him. He did not show the stick to Lieutenant King, but took it to Bangalore, when his master went there.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 3.

ZANZIBAR has seen a number of changes during the last two months, evidencing that Mr. Gerald Portal, the new Consul-General, is determined to show that the British Protectorate is something beyond a name. The most important of these changes affects the revenues, which up to the present were collected by the Sultan's officers without any adequate supervision; and it was extremely doubtful, if they reached his Highness's coffers intact. Moreover it was extremely difficult to ascertain the exact revenue of the country, and as it has, since the promulgation of the Protectorate, become a serious factor. Mr. Portal has made an agreement with the Sultan that all the revenues shall be collected under British supervision; that the accounts shall be audited monthly; that no considerable sum shall be disbursed without the sanction of General Matthews; that no outlay of money beyond a thousand rupees shall be made without reference to the Consul-General; and that the Sultan shall receive a settled allowance to be paid from the revenues, the balance of which shall be devoted to the maintenance of the Government, and the improvement and development of the country.

The Government of Zanzibar now consists of General Matthews, the Sultan's adviser; Mr. Robertson, the head of the Revenue Department, Mr. Bomanjee, the head of the Public Works Department; Captain Hatch, Commissioner of Police; and Captain Harding, Harbour Master; and another official is expected to take charge of finance. The Sultan remains nominally the head of the State, but his position will be sinecure, and the Consul-General will be the real head of the Government.

Of the various members of the Government, General Matthews, who was formerly in command of the Zanzibar forces, was lately appointed H. M.'s Commissioner in British East Africa, but from that appointment he has been seconded to take up his present position, Mr. Gerald Portal accepting the vacant Commissionership. Mr. Robertson is an old resident of Zanzibar, and knows the country thoroughly, and the revenues could not have been placed in better hands. Mr. Bomanji merely continues in the office he filled under the Sultan, while Captain Harding and Captain Hatch are new importations.

Another matter taken in hand by Mr. Portal, and in which several of his predecessors failed, is a scheme for the lighting and cleansing the streets of Zanzibar; and an edict has been published enjoining the occupants of all stone-houses to keep a light burning outside their houses all night, and to keep the street in front of their houses in a cleanly condition, infringement of the notification rendering the person liable to be fined. The measure has been eminently successful, as evidenced by the purer atmosphere of the town and the well-lighted condition of the streets; but a number of the native residents have been fined, and Mr. Portal himself takes occasional walks round the town at night to see that the regulation is being carried out; but when the police force has been re-organised he will be able to drop this personal supervision. This compulsory lighting by the inhabitants is only a temporary measure, and as soon as the funds will admit of it Mr. Portal intends to inaugurate a uniform system of lighting and street-cleaning by the Municipality, a system which can easily be maintained by the levying of a small tax. To do this it is necessary to get the co-operation of other Foreign Consuls, but Mr. Portal does not apprehend difficulty in this direction, as they have been most cordial in assisting him in compelling their respective residents to obey the regulations. But some clause in the Treaty of Brussels prevents a tax being levied on foreign subjects in Zanzibar, and until each Consul has communicated with his own Government Mr. Portal cannot carry out this most necessary work.

Then the numerous small drinking saloons and public houses are to be compelled to take out annual license and to be under police supervision; another most necessary change, as it is certain that a great deal of the sickness among the British and German blue-jackets and marines was to be traced to the absorption of bad liquor at Zanzibar.

Meanwhile, attention has also been turned to the harbour and the approaches thereto—the various channels have been more effectively buoyed, and a large buoy has been placed on the Seagull Shoal, a dangerous coral rock, a few miles outside the entrance to the English pass, and all cargo and all passenger boats are to be licensed. It is also intended to erect a lighthouse on the north end of Pemba, and one at a suitable site near the southern entrance, but before Mr. Portal proceeds with this work he wishes to get the Foreign Consuls to agree to the levying of light and harbour dues; but here again the Brussels Treaty, with the object of protecting Europeans from a more or less uncivilized power, prohibited the levying of *any tax whatever* beyond 5 per cent. upon imported goods, and until the signatories to that treaty realize that Zanzibar is now under a responsible and civilized country and expunge that clause from the treaty, or render it a dead-letter by general consent, Mr. Portal is unable to carry out a scheme which will be beneficial to ships of all countries.

The Custom House, under the able direction of Mr. Robertson, has been completely metamorphosed in the place of cargo lying for days out in the open at the mercy of weather and thieves, large galvanized iron sheds have been erected, and cargo is at once placed under cover, to the conjoint benefit of ship and consignee.

Another most important matter which has received the attention of the Consul-General is the labour question, which I discussed in the *Bombay Gazette* some two years ago, in an article upon the abolition of slavery. I then said that one of the effects of the freedom of Zanzibar slaves would be a great drainage of the labour market, as the ex-slaves would prefer to join caravans as porters rather than remain in the island; and my prediction was so quickly verified that at least one firm were obliged to get coolies from Aden to carry on their work within six months of the abolition of slavery. The exodus of Zanzibar labour has been on the increase, and the great evil is that a great number who leave with caravans, or take service with the different African Companies as *ashkari*, never return to Zanzibar, so that the Consul-General has deemed it necessary to intervene, and this he has done most effectually by issuing an edict strictly prohibiting the enlisting of Zanzibaris as porters, or *ashkaris*, either by private persons or by any of the African Companies.

But while Mr. Portal has been turning his mind to these matters, the internal resources of the island have not been neglected; and he has had a most exhaustive survey made of the country, showing the different natures of the surface soil and the various states of fertility, and he has arrived at the conclusion that the whole of the island might be placed under cultivation, whereas fully half at present is understood to be quite barren. Upon this supposed barren section will grow chilies and pineapples, and aloes abound in a wild state. Now most people are under the impression that the pineapple is good only for the fruit it bears, but Mr. Portal has shown me a beautiful silky fibre which he procured from a pineapple, and this fibre, he says, may be procured in profusion by cultivating the pineapple, which at present grows quite wild.

All things considered, I fully believe that we may look forward to a prosperous time for Zanzibar, and I am sure our friends in India will wish our energetic Consul-General every success in his numerous schemes for the benefit of the country.

The action brought by the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition against Tippoo Tib for breach of contract between the defendant and Mr. H. M. Stanley is at an end, the plaintiff's having given notice that they waive their claim. But a counter-claim was put in by Tippoo Tip for the wages of porters alleged to have been supplied in pursuance of the contract, and whether Tippoo will also waive that remains to be seen. By the courtesy of Judge Cracknall I have had access to the documents put in in evidence, and a careful perusal of them would lead one to suppose that Tippoo had by no means a weak case, his affidavit setting forth much that came out afterwards in the Stanley-Bartelott controversies. On the other hand, Stanley, in his affidavit, charges Tippoo with being indirectly responsible for the numerous deaths which occurred in the rear guard, and an effort was made to prove that Major Bartelott was shot while trying to prevent Tippoo Tib's men from stealing ammunition; the actual facts of Major Bartelott's murder are now well known, and at least this part of the plaintiff's evidence has been signally disproved. I am afraid that whichever side is mulcted in costs will find the item by no means insignificant.

There does not seem to be much doing in British East Africa. Captain Lugard is still beyond the lake, and is believed to be engaged in chastising a Mahomedan tribe which attempted to molest his following and to arrest his progress. Captain Smith and Mr. Martin have been to Mombassa with despatches from him, and are now on their return westward, but much must have happened in Uganda since then, as Captain Lugard is certainly not the man to allow the grass to grow under his feet.

The small force of Punjabis which came across from Bombay some fifteen months ago have been doing good service, and they are only five short of the original number 200. Three have been invalided and two have died, but the remainder are in good health and in excellent condition. They are now garrisoning the town of Witu, under Lieutenant Rogers. Lieutenant Budd, under whose command the force reached Mombassa, returned to India on the completion of his year's agreement.

In Mombassa itself matters appear to be progressing but slowly, but Mr. Berkeley, the recently-appointed Administrator, seems anxious to go ahead, and among other matters is impatiently awaiting the arrival of a survey party; and pending whose advent the railway remains *in statu quo*, with the terminus eight miles from the starting point.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. F. MARTIN, of this detachment, remains in India at his own request.

THE Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay, paid a visit to Deolali last week, and inspected the Government Library.

THE leave granted to Captain and Quarter-master H. Bray, East Lancashire Regiment, has been extended to the 6th April next.

LIEUTENANT A. J. CRAVEN, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for duty in India, and embarks about the 25th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL GALBRAITH, Adjutant-General in India, left Simla on Thursday *en route* for Quetta, where he will join the Commander-in-Chief.

ROLLS of warrant and non-commissioned officers eligible for, and desirous of being granted, furlough for the summer months, will be submitted by the 15th February, 1892.

CAPTAIN A. W. DANIEL, 5th Lancers; Captain A. W. Birch, South Wales Borderers; and Lieutenant C. E. G. Blunt, Leicester Regiment, remain at home on extended leave.

ON the return of Captain Garstide-Tipping, Captain D. W. Hickman, 34th Pioneers, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, *vice* Buckland, on leave.

LIEUTENANT A. W. DE WILTON, 1st Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds, 31st Punjab Infantry, have been appointed Adjutant and Quarter-master, respectively, of their regiments.

SANCTION has been accorded to the payment of compensation for losses of clothing, &c., sustained by certain men of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles on the occasion of the revolt at Manipur in March last.

OWING to the advanced state of the trooping season, it has been decided that no furloughs will be granted under the provisions of G. O. C. C. dated 7th October 1891, for the winter season of 1891-92.

CAPTAIN T. DEWHIRST, of the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, is permitted to proceed to England, his retirement from the service having been provisionally accepted by the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT G. T. YOUNG, 3rd Madras Cavalry, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, pending further orders.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Canning will leave Bombay this morning, carrying the 53rd Field Battery of Artillery, which is moving in relief from Kirkee to Hyderabad, Sind, and will arrive at Karachi on Thursday. This vessel is timed to return here from Karachi on the 25th November, with the 36th Field Battery for Kirkee.

THE second train to-morrow morning will consist exclusively of the remainder of the Liverpool Regiment; about 9 officers and 487 men. The total embarking from Deolali on this occasion is 29 officers, 1,070 non-commissioned officers and men, 32 women, 46 children and three horses. On their departure Deolali will have a rest until the 7th January, when the Crocodile is expected to arrive at Bombay, with Drafts.

THE Woolwich party and the married people arrive to-morrow morning in the same train which conveys the baggage guard of the Liverpool Regiment. The married people of the detachment, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, which was left at Deolali last November, when the battalion went through to Aden, also with this party. The remainder of the Connaught Ranger's detachment, to the number of 92, under the command of Major Carpenter, will arrive in the first train to-morrow morning.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Clive left Calcutta yesterday for Rangoon, carrying the No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Ferozepore, the No. 5 Company, Southern Division, from Aden, the No 18 Company, Southern Division, from Karachi, and the No. 7 Mountain Battery, from Quetta, for Mandalay. This vessel will return to Calcutta on the 30th November with No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, No. 9 Company, Southern Division, and No. 2 Mountain Battery.

AN advance party of about 70 men of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment arrived at Deolali on the morning of Friday last, and the remainder of the battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton arrived on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock. The strength of the battalion is about 572 of all ranks. The whole of them proceed to Aden, there being sufficient accommodation in the barracks at that station for the whole corps. The first portion of the regiment, the married people and a baggage guard of 80 men, arrive at the Sassoon Dock this morning; and the remainder of the battalion, under command of Colonel Egerton, will arrive to-morrow morning.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co's. Hongkong Circular dated Oct 29 says:—That during the previous fortnight spurious inflations of total sales had been worked up in contravention of all the known depression of the market then, is a circumstance more than verified by its attitude during the past fortnight. Sales then barely reached 6,000 bales, and during the last period hardly 3,800 bales has been the total of sales, and the recent advance in prices has been almost totally lost. Arrivals have been of about 10,600 bales, and these have tended to extinguish the good results, that had at the outset established themselves, of the stoppage of the mills for 2 days in a week, and unless the heavy accumulations of various spinnings that are at present pouring in are cleared off, it would naturally enough be a long time before the curtailment of output would again tell on the market. A further adverse feature, though of a temporary character, has been the time of clearances of purchases if effected at present terminating about the Chinese New Year falling on the 30th January next, and as apprehensions of stringency of money prevailing at that period cannot be discarded, transactions have been most sparingly entered into, for which again No. 10 has been more in favour. All the other counts have been inquired for only for immediate wants, and have not been dealt in largely, as the country markets, as they stand at present, are sufficiently stocked.

Sales comprise about

800 bales of No. 20	sold at	$66	to $73 and $75
650 „	„ 16 „	at $33½	to $71
450 „	„ 12 „	at $53	to $62
1,800 „	„ 10 „	at $51	to $61½ and $63
50 „	„ 8 „	at $49	to $52½
50 „	„ 6 „	at $52½	to ——

leaving about 38,000 bales in stock.

In Shanghai there has been greater stagnation than here. Not only the rise that had taken place in values has been obliterated, but even the decline has not inspired any very large transactions. Some trifling sales of 2,100 bales have been the entire working of the period. Unsold stock there is estimated at about 20,000 bales.

In Japan dealers have again practically retired from the market, the result being sales of 149 bales only. The higher prices demanded for Indian Cotton deterred buyers, and little or nothing has been done in this commodity likewise.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE Honorary Secretary of the R. B. G. Club has issued to the members a very neat card, containing a list of the various competitions for the 1891-92 season, and the list is surely long enough to satisfy the numerous aspirants after golfing fame, who are to be seen in the early mornings on the golf course, for there are sixteen competitions between the middle of November and the middle of March. The following is a complete list of the season's matches:—

PROGRAMME OF COMPETITION FOR SEASON 1891-92.

1891.

(1) Nov. 12, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (1st competition).

(2) Nov. 16, Monday.—Handicap Match for Holes, to commence on Monday, 16th Nov.

(3) Dec. 2, Wednesday, and 3, Thursday.—St. Andrew's Medal and Handicap.

(4) Dec. 10, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (2nd competition.)

(5) Dec. 17, Thursday.—Madras Medal Handicap. Holder of Medal, W. G. Page, Esq.

(6) Dec. 24, Thursday.—Handicap Cleek Competition (only cleek and iron to be used).

1892.

(7) Jan. 7th, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (3rd competition).

(8) Jan. 13, Wednesday, and 14, Thursday.—Blackheath Medal and Handicap. Holder of Medal, Dr. MacDonald.

(9) Jan. 21, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (4th competition).

(10) Jan. 28, Thursday.—Calcutta Medal Handicap. Holder of Medal, D. A. Purdie, Esq.

(11) Feb. 4, Thursday.—Handicap. Cleek Competition (only cleek and iron to be used).

(12) Feb. 10, Wednesday, and 11, Thursday.—Wimbledon Cup and Handicap. Holder of Cup, J. Stiven, Esq.

(13) Feb. 15, Monday.—Competition for the Golfers' Cup (Championship)—Holder of Cup, W. G. Page, Esq.

(14) Feb. 25, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (5th competition).

(15) March 2, Wednesday, and 3, Thursday.—St. George's Medal and Handicap.

(16) March 17, Thursday.—Forty-Twa Medal Handicap (6th competition).

N. B.—In all competitions players, who have no marker with them, must mark each other's scores, and cards must in all cases be duly signed and dated before being handed to the Honorary Secretary.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.

The first competition for the Forty-Twa Medal came off on Thursday morning, when there was a large turn-out—twenty-eight players. Although the number is larger than any known to the "oldest inhabitant," there were some of the best and best-known players absent from this,the first match, and who may be expected to take part in the subsequent matches. Amongst the more noticeable absentees were Mr. W. G. Page, Lord Colin Campbell, the Rev. R. M. Gray, Mr. W. Milne, Mr. R. W. Playfair, Mr. D. A. Purdie, Mr. Boggs, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. Mair, Mr. Douglas, and others, so that we may look forward to still larger numbers as the season advances. In India as in England golf has become the rage, and in Bombay the numbers now playing the game are far in excess of any previous year.

In Thursday's match the scratch players did nothing brilliant, Dr. MacDonald being the best of them with a score of 45, whilst Mr. J. S. Burn and Mr. M. F. Reid were one point more. The scratch men were beaten, however, by Mr. C. E. Nixon, who has this year received an allowance of two points, and who did the round in 44, which his allowance of two points made 42 nett. This score was beaten by Mr. J. Begbie, who played a steady round of 47, which an allowance of seven points reduced to 40 nett. Mr. G. Clark, who has been improving very much during the last fortnight, tied with Mr. Nixon for second place with 50—8, or 42 nett. Brigade-Surgeon Banks with 55—12 or 43 nett, and Mr. A. P. Gould with 52—9 or 43 nett, were only one point behind. Then came three with nett scores of 44, six with nett scores of 45, three with 46 and so on, which showed that the handicapping had been remarkably successful. Indeed the twenty-eight players have scores which range from 40 up to 51. The following are the full scores:—

	Score	Handicap	Nett score.
Mr J Begbie	47	— 7	40*
Mr C E Nixon	44	— 2	42
Mr G Clark	50	— 8	42
Brigade-Surgeon Banks.	55	—12	43
Mr A P Gould	53	—10	43
Mr E B Raikes	47	— 3	44
Mr J I Murray	48	— 4	44
Mr J C Mason	54	—10	44
Dr D MacDonald	45	scratch	45
General Budgen	50	— 5	45
Mr J G Buchanan	52	— 7	45
Mr J Maclean	52	— 7	45
Mr E S Steel	53	—10	45
Mr W E Young	55	—10	45
Mr J S Burn	46	scratch	46
Mr F Reid	46	„	46
Mr W Phipps	58	—12	46
Mr J A Cassels	55	— 8	47
Mr J A Milne	51	— 3	48
Mr E Des Voeux	57	— 9	48
Mr W Munro	57	— 8	49
Mr A Taylor	58	— 9	49
Mr D Carmichael	59	—10	49
Mr J Stiven	50	scratch	50
Captain Smith, R A	55	— 5	50
Mr L I Robertson	55	— 5	50
Mr J W Brown	56	— 5	51
Mr M C Turner	58	— 7	51

* Winner of the first competition for the Forty-Twa Medal.

The second match in the list commenced yesterday, and the ties being drawn on Saturday. This match is one for holes, instead of by the number of strokes for the whole round, and the interest is much more sustained than is the case when the score for the whole round decides who is the winner. The entrances were still better than in last week's match, thirty-one entering for the Handicap for Holes. The first ties must be played off by Wednesday, the second by Saturday of this week. Then the third ties must be played off by Tuesday of next week, the fourth ties by the following Thursday, and the final tie by the following Saturday. The following is the result of the drawing:—

HANDICAP MATCH FOR HOLES.

	Handicap.	I Tie.	II Ties.	III Ties.	IV Ties.	Final Tie
Bgde-Surgn Banks..	5 Holes	Bye				
Mr J A Milne	1 Hole					
Mr C E Nixon	1 „					
Mr M F Reid	Scratch					
Mr J G Buchanan	2 Holes					
Mr E B Raikes	1 Hole					
Mr J Maclean	3 Holes					
Mr D Carmichael	4 „					
Mr J W Brown	2 „					
Mr M C Turner	3 „					
Mr E E Steel	4 „					
Mr W Phipps	5 „					
Mr D A Purdie	4 „					
Mr W S Millard	4 „					
Mr A Taylor	4 „					
Capt Smith, R A	3 „					
Mr J C Mason	4 „					
Mr C H S Boggs	4 „					
Mr J Begbie	2 „					
Lord C Campbell	2 „					
General Budgen	2 „					
Dr D MacDonald	Scratch					
Mr W G Page	do.					
Mr W Munro	3 Holes					
Mr J S Burn	Scratch					
Mr J I Murray	2 Holes					
Mr J A Cassels	3 „					
Mr W E Young	4 „					
Mr E Des Voeux	4 „					
Mr G Clark	3 „					
Mr R M Gray	2 „					

FIRE AT THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

YESTERDAY morning, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Girgaum. An alarm was immediately raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations. The fire-engine from Gowalia Tank first arrived on the scene, followed by other engines from Byculla, Pydownee, Fort, and Colaba. The fire-engines of Byculla and Gowalia Tank soon began to play upon the flames and the fire was got under control in half-an-hour. Superintendent Grennan, with Constables Moore and Batfoy, were the first to arrive on the scene of the conflagration and rendered every assistance in their power towards extinguishing the fire, which was completely put out by 1 o'clock. The fire was first discovered in the blow-room, and the mill being surrounded by houses on one side and Mr. Scott's stables on th other, much excitement was caused by the fire, which would have spread rapidly through the whole building, had it not been for the strenuous efforts of the neighbours and the mill-hands who set the mill's manual-engine to work immediately and bringing water from the mills' tank poured it upon the flames. The damage is estimated at over Rs. 2,000. A considerable amount of cotton was also damaged by water. The cause of the fire is unknown. The agents of the mill are Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Company.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE DETERIORATION OF COTTON.

THE following is the first part of the reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Mr. James's memorandum on this subject:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th November 1891.

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 3342 of 14th May 1891 enclosing a memorandum by H. E. M. James, Esq, C.S., regarding alleged frauds in the Cotton trade and deterioration of the staple, as also your letter No 5077 of 24th July covering a further memorandum on the same subject, regarding which Government are pleased to solicit the opinion of the Chamber.

In reply, the Committee direct me to say that, provided no special tax is levied on the trade for the purpose, the Chamber sees no objection to the adoption by Government of the following suggestions made by Mr James at page 21 of his first memorandum:—

(1) That Government should offer annual prizes for the best cotton grown by ryots.

(2) That the Director of Agriculture should do all in his power to induce the ryots to pick selected seed, and should also aid them in obtaining the finest qualities of seed at a minimum cost.

(3) That the Director should take steps to circulate, through Patils' School-masters, or other suitable media, simple instructions and advice to ryots regarding the gathering of their crops; pointing out more particularly the advantage of abstaining from picking immature bolls.

(4) That the Director should organise the distribution at cost price of good local seed in large quantities. But the Chamber would protest, in the most decided terms, against the penal legislation suggested by Mr. James, or, in fact, any Government interference with the ordinary course of the cotton trade, whether it concerns the ryots, dealers, or exporters.

Under ordinary circumstances it might have been sufficient to submit this decision to Government, unaccompanied by further explanation or remark, or possibly only by a resume of the figures showing the development which the trade has undergone in recent years, both in extent and value, which intelligently read, are sufficient of themselves to negative the idea, that either on behalf of the ryots, or to protect the revenue of the country, is Government interference necessary. But in this instance the Committee consider that it is due to the trouble Mr. James has taken in connection with the subject (whatever the opinion may be as to his conclusions) that the Chamber should discuss his arguments in detail, and place on record, where necessary, replies to the evidence he has been at so much pains to collect. It is moreover, in the opinion of the Committee, most desirable, having regard to the possibility of the question being revived in the future, that suggestions in favor of penal legislation advocated by Mr. James and the evidence quoted in support of them, should not be placed on record without protest or criticism.

Mr. James' first memorandum is unfortunately so drawn up as to render a definitive or succinct criticism of it extremely difficult, and the difficulty is considerably increased by the fact, that while his second memorandum in a great measure constradicts a material portion of the first, he in no way modifies his deductions. While not following, therefore, the exact sequence observed by Mr. James, the Committee consider it would simplify the object the Chamber has in view to take the leading points discussed in the following order:—

1. The history of cotton legislation in India.
2. The result of the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act and the subsequent steps taken to regulate the trade in Bombay and Liverpool.
3. Up-country evidence as to the adulteration of cotton and its alleged evil effects.
4. Bombay evidence of a like nature.
5. English evidence and remedies.
6. Mr. James's deductions and suggestions.

The first of these heads, so far as it has regard merely to the record of the various legislative measures against cotton frauds and their subsequent abolition, does not touch the matter really at issue, and consequently calls for no remark; but with Mr. James's views under the second clause the Committee are widely at variance.

That for a series of years past the mixing in Bombay of different growths of cotton for shipment has been on the increase there is no doubt, and that this practice reached a culminating point in 1890 is equally true; but Mr. James's contentions that this state of affairs had its origin solely with the fraudulent initiative of Bombay dealers or shippers, and grew to its widest dimensions from the inability or failure of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to combat the practice, cannot for a moment be admitted. Mixing, the Committee consider, had its origin really in the European spinner

buyers and only in a secondary degree to Bombay.

With the termination of the American War in the Spring of 1865, it was at first supposed that Surats would at once be relegated to the inferior and comparatively neglected position which they held previously, but although they experienced a sudden relapse in price for a time, it soon became apparent that for many reasons they were likely to be maintained in greater favour than formerly. The first of these reasons was that, owing to the alteration of the conditions of labour and the disorganisation in agricultural affairs produced by the war, it was evident America could not for a considerable period meet the demand of the world for raw cotton, and that India would consequently be called upon for all she could produce, at rates which would pay the grower. Then machinery had been altered during the war to treat Surats to more advantage, and new machinery had been specially invented for the same purpose,which enabled spinners and manufacturers to produce cheap serviceable goods for which there was an abundant demand. Cotton spinning thus began to develop new lines, in which Surats—instead of taking the part of a mere stop-gap, to prevent, during the suspension of supplies from America, the stoppage of machinery, the dispersion of hands, loss of custom, and the many other causes which spell ruin to a manufacturer—assumed a recognised position and sphere of usefulness of their own, and buyers, having more definite wants to fulfil, became more exacting as to quality. Before the war, and even in the large quantities that had been shipped during that period, the only distinction in quality which had really been made was to differentiate between Native and European merchants' shipment, the latter commanding a premium in Liverpool as buyers found their selection could be depended upon or the reverse. From this, the change to spinners entrusting Bombay merchants with orders to buy special qualities of cotton to suit their own requirements on a recognised scale of commission, was but a short step, and for some years the whole of the exports from Bombay either went forward on this basis or on pure speculation. While exports were practically confined to the medium of sailing vessels round the Cape, the cotingencies of damage, fluctuations in rates of freight, and exchange, were so considerable that the majority of the leading shippers refused business on any other than an order basis, as involving too much risk; but when the Suez Canal opened and the conduct of daily transactions by telegraph became more general, many of these risks disappeared, or were greatly minimised. Exporters from Bombay found they could take it as a practical certainty that shipments of cotton by steamers during the fair season would be delivered at their destination without deterioration of quality, and that by forward contracts they could restrict their risk in freights and exchange within comparatively small limits, and so finding, engaged in that competitive system known as "firm offers," which is the mode in which the bulk of the trade is now conducted. For a considerable period the effect of the competition thus engendered had nothing but the most desirable results. To meet the demands of buyers in Europe shippers became finer and stricter in their modes of selection, and higher and higher in the classifications attached to them until "Fair," which was once the highest grade known, was superseded by "Fully Fair," Good Fair, Fully Good Fair, Good, Fully Good, and Fine; and even these sub-divisions rendered closer of application by the use of such refinements in connection with each class as "strict" and "barely," and special clauses of limitation as to the lowest qualities which might be tendered in fulfilment of contracts for certain grades. As business developed on these lines, the necessity of buying to the greatest advantage gave an immense impetus to direct trade with the interior markets, and eventually a still greater demand for specialities led to certain qualities being mixed. Thus mixing, notwithstanding anything Mr. James' informants may say to the contrary, was not only for a very considerable period continued as a perfectly legitimate business, but the respective growths, when mixed, made as a whole better cotton for certain spinners' purposes and was intrinsically more valuable than either of its constituents separately, just as certain growths of wheat judiciously blended produce a better flour for bread making than any one of them would alone. Up to this point the keenness of the competition except in the diminution of legitimate profits and a certain increase in speculation had been productive of no results to which any party to the present discussion could reasonably take objection, but the continued cry for cheapness on the part of buyers brought the usual result. The demand created the supply, as it has ever done in all other trades, whether it be in the silks of Lyons, the woollens of Bradford, or the heavily-sized Cottons of Lancashire, although not by the admixture of foreign materials or substances as in these cases, but by the substitution of intrinsically less valuable growths of the same plant, which met the scrutiny of buyers, or their arbitrators, sufficiently to escape detection altogether or with only a slight penalty. Unfortunately there is not in cotton as in many other articles any mathematical means capable of use in ordinary trade, for assessing quality, and the first unscrupulous attempts at deception proving profitable owing to absence of discovery under Liverpool arbitration, mixing of a still more open character was resorted to and attained such dimensions as to demand the attention of the trade in Bombay.

This the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was not slow to accord it by the passing of strict rules of arbitration and vigorously penalising all cases of admixture and adulteration which came under its notice, and had Liverpool, London, and Breman arbitrations been as strictly dealt with at the outset, mixing would have received a severe and probably an effectual check in its earlier stages. Unfortunately, however, the measures adopted by home arbitrators were much less drastic in character, as the first sellers were not slow to find out. And by shipping home parcels sold with a guarantee (generally deposited in cash) to the Bombay shipper against any consequences which might be incurred by Liverpool arbitration, and finding that many parcels which had been heavily penalised in Bombay escaped very lightly or altogether, a distinct impetus was imparted to the system of selling with home guarantee, which became later quite an acknowledged and established trade.

Two features in the mode of conducting the sampling and arbitrations of cotton in Liverpool were largely to blame for the immunity from penalties which the shippers of mixed cotton so long enjoyed. One of these, since abolished, was the practice of always sampling the soft side of the bale, which was simply a premium on mixing, as the practice becoming well known on this side all the mixer had to do to escape detection was to take care that the cotton on the soft side of the bale was of the requisite quality, the rest might be practically anything approximately resembling the required standard in appearance. The abolition of this practice was the first step to the more stringent arbitrations in Liverpool in 1890 which by the heavy penalties inflicted have done more to stop mixing than any thing that has been done since that form of adulteration was first attempted, and had the Liverpool action only been coincident with the earlier steps of a like kind adopted by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, the practice would have been checked in its infancy.

The other cause alluded to is the way in which the standard samples in Liverpool have been maintained season after season, many of them representing a whiteness of color, cleanliness and freedom from leaf which was unobtainable in the pure cotton of the respective growths, while the restrictions placed upon their use have precluded any allowance being made for superiority of staple. As classifications must necessarily be dependent largely on color and cleanliness there is no doubt some difficulty in suggesting a mode by which the objections to the present system would be entirely removed, but it is not insuperable, and possibly a remedy might be found in having fresh standards made up every year from the new season's crops as they became available. The question is one which at any rate might well be discussed between the Cotton Associations of Liverpool and Bombay respectively, and if the difficulty can be overcome there is no doubt—looking to the results which have followed the vigorous action of 1890—that the means of checking mixing by adequate punishment will have been attained. But to effect a radical cure there must not only be a deterrent punishment visible, but an absence of incentive, and that can only come from buyers resolutely declining to be tempted to buy mixed cotton by unduly cheap prices. That this was the real cause of mixing getting any extensive footing the Committee consider they have shown in this slight sketch of the trade up to this point, but if any further proof be required it is to be found in the fact, that buyers have for years past had daily evidence before them, not only that reliable cotton was to be obtained by paying a legitimate price, but that the low priced article offered in one place as "Bombay Pressed" in another as "With Home Guarantee" was palpably a spurious article and an admixture. Every large user of Surats has been perfectly aware of the prevalence of this state of things, and it has been no uncommon occurrence for the same firm to offer a buyer their own guaranteed selection of a certain growth and class, and what only purported to be the same growth and class, without guarantee of selection at a difference of two or three per cent. and have the latter chosen for its cheapness. This of itself goes a long way to disprove the allegations made by some of Mr. James's informants that the trade has become so demoralised, and the crop as a whole so tainted, that pure unadulterated cotton is not to be had. But that this is distinctly not the case will be more clearly brought out, the Committee consider, by a consideration of the third of the heads under which they have divided the papers.

(To be concluded.)

THE SHASTERS AND THE DISFIGUREMENT OF HINDU WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your articles of the 28th September last you gave credit to a Marathi writer for having published a challenge that he would give Rs. 1,000 to any one who would prove that the practice of shaving widows' heads existed or was enjoined in Vedic times. You also said that you had not heard if the challenge had been taken up; and you remarked further on that the subject of your article (the Swami's order) seemed to confirm the Marathi writer, to whose challenge you referred.

With respect to this I have to say that what you have called a challenge was simply the offer of a reward of Rs. 500 for discovering for Mr. Venkat Rango Katti a manuscript, containing injunctions on the point, written some 400 years ago. Such is his own explanation of the "challenge," in his letter to me, dated 15th December, 1890. This letter was a reply to a legal notice that I had served on him, claiming the award, as I had proved to him the existence of the practice before the year 1450 of the Saka era. Mr. Katti's arguments were all met by me, and I challenged him for a reply. This he failed to give, and I conclude that he has lost his ground. My letters to Mr. Katti were published last year in the *Indu-Prakash* of Bombay. Of course, Mr. Katti's money is safe, at least in connection with the first part of his notice, as I have no such manuscript as he wants. My main point, in the controversy, which I am ready to continue, if necessary, was to prove that the practice in question did exist before the time that Mr. Katti lays down as the earliest limit of its commencement. I may add that the interpretations of the Shastras are made on established principles and any unshastrilike interpretation of them inevitably involves a violation of those principles, making confusion worse confounded. Better give up all faith in the Shastras than pervert them to support individual ideas.

I do not know English, and came to know of your article very late from an English-knowing friend; but I hope you will do me the favour of publishing my protest.—Yours, &c.,

HARI SHASTRI BHATT.

Indore, Nov. 12.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of Monday contained a letter bearing date the 10th October over the signature of Mr. W. F. Hunt, Secretary and Manager of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited, addressed to *Truth*, and reflecting on certain accounts erroneously said to have been prepared by us. We shall feel obliged if you will correct this misstatement and give publicity to the following facts:—

As the Society's regularly-appointed auditors we merely *audited* the accounts to 30th June *prepared* and *presented* to us by the Bombay branch, which forwarded, together with our report on the 4th September. No London telegram reached us on the 29th September, but on 1st October the following message was conveyed to us by the local branch:—"Request auditors to forward by this mail certified trading account, giving local and London purchases and sales, give details of stock, deposit order, exchange and adjusting accounts." Details of the latter items were thereupon prepared at the office of the Society and forwarded after audit by us, the original balance-sheet being in no wise altered or inaccurate, which being drawn up in accordance with the agreements of the Indian Companies Act, seems to show inexperience of Indian matters on the part of the Society's Accountant and Secretary in London.—Yours, &c.,

SWIFT & FARROW.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

As the 5-25 p. m. local passenger train was leaving Bandora for Bombay yesterday, an accident occurred on the up-line just outside the station, which fortunately was unattended with any serious results, though there is little doubt that the consequences would have been disastrous if the driver had not pulled up his engine in time. After the train left the station the engines and carriages with the exception of the guard's brake cleared the points almost opposite the newly-erected cabin. By some means which it is at present difficult to express any opinion, the foremost left wheel of the brake failed to take the main line at the interlocking points, and the brake travelled down and the portion where the wheels left the metals and the outer wheels ploughed their way into the earth to a depth of about half a foot. The wheels opposite dragged along the sleepers over about seventy yards splitting them considerbly. The spot where the destruction was greatest was near the Vehar main over which the line runs. Here a connecting plate and four bolts, inter-looking key and the line itself were broken, whilst a number of sleepers and chairs over which the wheels were dragged were displaced. The engine was not more than a hundred yards from the bridge when the tail carriage of the train was noticed by the driver. Guard Bomonjee in endeavouring to jump clear of his brake was thrown off and considerably shaken. Happily the couplings remain intact and when the train was stopped the brake had been pulled up alongside the line. Traffic was interrupted on the up-section between Bandora and Mahim last night till a breakdown gang from Parel could repair the line. The down line was kept open over which the trains, though somewhat delayed, were allowed to run.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD IN A SEWER.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. W. Chitty, acting Chief Judge, delivered final judgment in the suit in which Narayan Jaitha sued the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 for the loss of his daughter, Heera, a child about 6 years of age, who met her death by falling into a man-hole at Khetwadi. which had been left open, and unprotected by a fence, through the negligence of some Municipal servants. Mr. Rustomjee Soonawalla, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality.

Mr. Chitty said that he had read the judgment of the High Court and it appeared to him that Mr. Hart's judgment was upheld in all the points by the Appellate Court, presided over by Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who suggested that the question of the maintenance of the child ought to have been taken into consideration by Mr. Hart. In accordance with this suggestion Mr. Chitty proposed to make a reduction of Rs. 120 from the decree for Rs. 250 passed by Mr. Hart in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Chitty considered that the cost of the maintenance of the child for five years would be Rs. 120, in proportion of Rs. 2 per month, and he (Mr. Chitty) did not think it right to go into the case again in order to ascertain the cost for the maintenance.

Mr. Soonawalla thought that the cost of maintenance would be much less than Rs. 2. A labourer who drew Rs. 10 per month only supported himself, his wife, and five children in Bombay.

Mr. Chitty said that the decree for the plaintiff should be reduced by Rs.120, and the remaining Rs. 130 should be paid to the plaintiff from the money already deposited into the court by the defendant. The defendant should bear his own cost of the reference.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROS. *VS.* CITY OF BOMBAY.

AFTER having the worst of the opening stages of the game in their first innings, the Ralli Bros.' team played an uphill game in the afternoon, and converted, what in the morning seemed to be a certain defeat, into a highly creditable victory. The majority of Ralli Bros.' side found the bowling of the City bowlers too much for them. Bhaya took five wickets—(including Gagrat and Bapasola for 0)—for 30 runs. The total only reached 57, of which Mathuradas, with steady patient cricket, scored 25. When they took the field, Ralli's eleven were seen to better advantage, and chiefly through the effective bowling of Bapasola and Chonkar, succeeded in dismissing a strong batting side of the City Club for a comparatively small total of 48. The chief feature of Ralli's second innings was the good cricket of Gagrat, who was responsible for 39, which included two 6's, one 5, and two 4's. He made a splendid display of vigorous cricket, and played with great confidence, and his innings was worthy of high praise. The City eleven, in spite of their defeat fielded in ground style and made some splendid catches.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SIND, Nov. 9.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Staff, accompanied by Mr. James, Commissioner, Mr. Sladen, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Vincent, Superintendent of Police, left Karachi last night at 11-30 p.m. The station was brilliantly illuminated, and several military and civil officers attended to see his Excellency off. The special train, under the charge of Mr. Vining, Deputy Traffic Manager, was drawn up at the station, and the party arrived at Hyderabad shortly before 7 a.m. They were met at the station by the Collector, Mr. Woodburn, whose guests they will be during the stay here. On crossing the Indus the Mirs of Hyderabad and Mirpur came on board the steamer and were presented to the Governor. While landing a salute was fired from the battery, drawn up on the shore and a guard-of-honour composed of the and Belooch Regiment presented arms. His Excellency was met here by Major Ridden, commanding the station, and the other officers, military and civil, resident in the station. After inspecting the guard his Excellency and party drove off to the Lunatic Asylum, over which they were shown by Surgeon-Major Keith; from here they went to the Model Farm and then drove to the Fort, from the central bastion of which a good view of Hyderabad and the surrounding country was obtained, driving back again through the city the tombs of the Mirs were visited. The tombs themselves are of white marble brought from Ajmere,and many of them beautifully carved. They are enclosed in domed buildings, both the outside and inside of which are panelled with lacquer work, and artistically painted. After inspecting the proposed site for the new jail the party drove back to the Collector's for breakfast.

In the afternoon his Excellency and staff drove over to the Collector's, Cutcherry, where] H. H. Mir Mahommed Husan Ali Khan Talpur, of Hyderabad; H. H. Hajee Mir Noor Mahomed Khan Talpur, of Hyderabad; H. H. Mir Futteh Khan Talpur, of Mirpur; H. H. Mir Shah Newaz Khan, of Hyderabad; and H. H. Mir Abdool Hoosein Khan Talpur, of Hyderabad, paid a visit to his Excellency. After a short conversation, his Excellency accompanied by their Highnesses the Mirs, led the way to the Durbar Hall where several of the Hyderabad notable and native gentlemen were presented

Mr. Hiranund then read the Municipal address. which runs as follows:—

We, the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Hyderabad, beg most respectfully to bid your Excellency a most cordial welcome to the ancient capital of Sind and trust that your Excellency will carry away with you a pleasant recollection of this your first visit to our city.

The Municipality has now been in existence for nearly forty years, with the result that the townspeople of to-day are possessed of many comforts and conveniences which were not enjoyed in former times. As examples we may refer to the schools,medical institutions, and the excellent supply of pure water. The system of surface drainage is now approaching completion; but a great drawback to thorough sanitation still exists in the overcrowding of the houses. There is ample room for expansion to the north of the town. The land sale rules are now under revision, and it is hoped that with the more liberal terms on which land will now be offered, building sites will be more freely taken up and the conjestion in the present town limits relieved.

In this connection we would respectfully urge that the new jail may not be built on the proposed site to the north of the town, unless there is absolutely no other site available. We would also suggest that the depot of the Forest Department might be removed. At present it occupies one of the best building sites and another situation could be found which would be quite as suitable for a timber depot.

We beg to offer our most cordial thanks to your Excellency's Government for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, now under construction, and to express the hope that it may be only a first instalment of the work of railwaay development in this part of the country. We trust that your Excellency will bear the town and district in mind, and obtain for us railway communication to Rohri on the north and through the Tanda Division on the south. We would also refer to the projects of extending the railway from Umarkot to Paohpadra and the bridging of the Indus at Kotri, both of which works will be of immense benefit, not only to this district, but to the whole province.

Your Excellency is well aware that the prosperity of the district is entirely dependent on the means of irrigation and the prosperity of the town is bound up in that of the district; and we respectfully hope that your Excellency's Government will lose no opportunity of developing and improving the system of canals.

In conclusion, we beg to wish your Excellency every prosperity, and to assure you of our deep sense of loyalty to the British Crown.—We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants—

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Mr. Commissioner, your Highnesses, and Gentlemen,—It has given me extreme pleasure to have been able to take this opportunity of visiting a city of such historic interest as is Hyderabad, and of making the acquaintance of the distinguished persons, who are on this platform and of those gentlemen who have been presented to me this afternoon. It appears to me to be one of the first duties of those who are in a position of responsibility such as I am, to take the earliest opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the various districts of the province which is under their administration, not only for the purpose of becoming acquainted, as intimately as time will allow, with the variations of scene and of climate, and of making the acquaintance of those officials upon whom they rely for advice at all times, but also of making the acquaintance, distant though it be, of the gentlemen resident in the various parts of the province, who carry out the voluntary duties which you,gentlemen, municipal commissioners, do in this city, and I am glad to take this opportunity of congratulating Hyderabad on the fact that it does find gentlemen ready to give up their own personal convenience, for the purpose of performing a public duty; and I think I must congratulate Hyderabad, that during the forty years, that local self-government has been given to it, you have been able, by a far-sighted and generous policy, to carry out the improvements to which you refer. One of the points upon which you seem to lay considerable stress is that the city which you consider inconveniently over-crowded at present should find early means of expansion. I understand that so far as the sanitary condition of your city is concerned, it is satisfactory, and comparing the death-rate with other cities in the presidency, it is favourable, but that to some extent depends upon registration, and I am sure I need hardly impress upon you that it is your duty to assist Government to the utmost extent in your power by seeing that your registration rules are adequate in themselves, and are carefully carried out. The statistical information derivable from this source is of considerable advantage to Government, and we depend, gentlemen, upon yourselves to get us correct information upon these points. Well, I imagine that the subject of the extension of the city and of the new jail are in some measure linked together, and, if I could have held out hopes of being able to find a better site for the jail, I should have been glad to do so, but after giving the matter my closest attention, and it has been discussed by several officers, from every point of view, and various sites have been considered and reported on, and in the main objected to, I am bound to say that this seems to be the only site that has the approval of all the officers, whose opinions we have to ask, and to humour to some extent. I am sorry that my answer should have been so unfavourable, gentlemen, but it appears to me that there is a considerable space between the city and the proposed new jail, and that it will be many years before that space will be entirely taken up. Then, you suggest that more room can be obtained by removing the timber depot, well, gentlemen, I should suggest that you and I make a combined attack upon Mr. Hexton, and, by making friends with him, we may induce him to remove the depot to some other place, where the timber can be as safely kept as in the present place, and if you will do your part, gentlemen, I promise I will undertake to do mine; but you will not overlook the fact that, wherever the timber be deposited, the present belongs to Government. As regards land rules, which you say are under consideration now, I am afraid, I am in the dark as to which rules you refer, whether they are those under which you part with lands, or whether they are rules which have been laid down by Government. I trust they are your rules to which you refer rather those which Government impose, for of course the latter have to be drafted impartially so as to suit all parts of the Presidency. As regards the Umerkot Railway, no one is more glad than myself, that I have been able to find funds for the portion of the railway, which is to be completed under the present scheme. At the same time I must tell you, as I said to the people in Karachi, that it has absorbed a considerable sum of the provincial balances, which are not very large, and that unless we had found ourselves pledged to the expenditure we should have had perhaps some hesitation in giving so large a sum for your special benefit, rather than distributing that sum over the whole presidency. If we had had more money we should have been glad to carry out the scheme as far as Umerkot. In the present stage, we think, we have contributed as much as we can spare to the scheme, and if we can find further funds we shall be glad to do more for you. As regards the other railways, it is beyond the capacity of the Government of Bombay, meaning a considerable expenditure of money. But so far as we are justified in urging upon the Government of India, the completion of the railway, upon the alignment you name, we shall be glad to do so, recognising the great advantages which it will afford to those parts of the country through which the railway passes. As regards irrigation, that is a matter which is constantly engaging our attention. We devote all the money we can to improving minor irrigation works, and anything involving a large expenditure upon original works we have to depend upon the Government of India for. We can fully recognise what great advantages are gained for the cultivators and land-holders in Sind from the extension of irrigation, but we feel that it is useless to go to the Government of India for these large sums unless we can show that expert evidence is so sound as to justify our support. With the combined efforts of expert evidence and our support we may see in the future much larger sums spent by the Government of India than have hitherto been spent. Gentlemen, I am extremely happy to congratulate this Municipality on what appears to be your very public-spirited performances. I have listened with great attention to the information that has been given to me as regards what you have done in supplying water and carrying out the system of surface drainage; as to the assistance you have given for the female hospital; and also towards the training college and education generally, and last, but not least, towards opening technical schools, and I am extremely happy to congratulate you upon the advanced opinions you hold. I sincerely hope that as you have evinced so liberal a spirit and a recognition of the advantage of moderate reform so you will not stop :and that you will assist the Government in initiating what we feel very strongly on, and that is that you should endeavour to supplement your income by house-tax, rather than by octroi. We feel very strongly about this? I have addressed several Municipalities on this point, and I have endeavoured to show my hearers that our object in expressing ourselves so strongly is the anxiety that the burden of taxation should be taken as much as possible from the shoulders of the poor, and laid upon the shoulders of those who can afford it. I believe in a Municipality so liberally minded and so ready to see the advantages of careful reform, I am likely to receive support and consideration, and that the Hyderabad Municipality will set an example to all Sind. Gentlemen, in conclusion,I am extremely obliged to you for the cordial reception you have given me to this town, and I hope you will convey my thanks to your citizens, and also to thank you for the loyal character of your address.

The Durbar then broke up. His Excellency, the Commissioner, and other gentlemen drove off on a round of inspection, visiting, first, the Female Normal School, next, the Hyderabad Training College, a very fine building, where students are educated and boarded for three years, to fit them for the posts of school-masters. Attached to this building is a practical school, and in this the budding pedagogue makes his first efforts to impart knowledge. The High School was next on the list. After this the party drove to the Women's Hospital. The lady doctor, Miss Warner, conducted his Excellency over the building, where from fifteen to twenty patients can be taken in. The hospital is kept in excellent order and, no doubt, supplies a much-needed want. As soon as it was dark several fire balloons were sent off from some vacant ground, near the Collector, and fireworks went on for some time later.

His Excellency dined with the Collector at night, there was an evening party afterwards, which was attended by all the European residents.

Nov. 10.—His Excellency and party started at 6 a.m. to visit the Miani battlefield and monument. It was here that Sir Charles Napier, having been joined by Outram, marched to attack the Amirs of Upper and Lower Sind on 17th February, 1843. Sir Charles' force consisted of the Cheshire Regiment, the 12th and 25th Native Infantry, with the Poona Horse, the Sind Irregular Cavalry, 9th Bengal Cavalry, and twelve guns, numbering in all 2,800 men. The enemy, numbering about 22,000 men, were posted behind the Falleli Canal, with their flanks covered by woods. Notwithstanding this inferiority, both in numbers and position, the infantry charged straight upon the centre of the position while the cavalry crossed the canal and turned the right flank of the enemy. A most decisive victory was gained, the whole of the camp equipage, ammunition, and a vast mount of treasure falling into our hands. The monument was erected to mark the battlefield and to commemorate the officers and men who fell in the action.

After crossing the Falleli Nullah the party rode on to Tando, Aliahgar, and so back to Hyderabad. This afternoon his Excellency will return the visits of the Mirs of Hyderabad and Mirpur, and will start to-morrow morning at an early hour to ride to Arab-gi-wahi (34 miles), where he will be the guest of Col. Crawford, Collector of Karachi, until the end of the week.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AT BARODA.

ON Saturday evening, writes a Baroda correspondent, H. H. the Gaekwar presented colours to the 4th Regiment of Infantry. The whole of the troops paraded in full dress on the general parade-grouud, and were formed in two lines. The Infantry brigade formed the first line, the Cavalry and Artillery brigade formed the second line. The bands were massed in rear of the Infantry brigade.

A little after five o'clock his Highness in full military uniform mounted on a beautiful charger, and, accompanied by his A.-D.-C., rode up, and was received with a royal salute.

He then rode down the front line preceded by the Brigade-Major and other officers of the General's Staff. The Senapati and General Hardie, commanding the Baroda State Army, accompanying him, the massed bands playing meanwhile. On the completion of the inspection the Infantry Brigade formed a hollow square. Each Regiment of Cavalry took up its position in rear of each Regiment of Infantry, thus forming a double hollow square. The spectacle of this formation of troops was picturesque indeed. The performance of this and subsequent movements, so brisk, and executed with such precision that the Army is, it can be safely inferred, well kept in hand by the General.

Drums were piled in front of the 4th Regiment. The colours were uncased and brought from the rear by two serjeants and placed against the pile of drums one on each side, the royal colour on the right.

A Brahmin pundit, according to the usage of the Baroda State, performed the customary consecration ceremony. The colours were bedecked with garlands of flowers. After the consecration Captain W. Lynn, Commandant of the Regiment, and Lieutenant H. Cormack, the Right Wing Commander, handed the colours to his Highness,who touched them,and they were received by two native commissioned officers kneeling on the right knee, both the officers then rose, the colours were unfurled, turned towards the centre, and the colours were received with a general salute. Then the colour party marched in slow time to its place in line, bands playing "God Save the Queen." The ceremony was an imposing one.

A Brahmin photographer had his camera ready and on the conclusion of the presentation of colours, he photographed the Maharaja,the Senapati, the General, and his Staff. Immediately after the taking of photographs the brigades were formed in their original formation, and the marching-past commenced. The troops were headed by the Senapati and General Hardie, preceded by their staff.

The Cavalry Brigade marched-past in columns of squadrons, the massed bands took up position in front of the saluting flag. The Battery marched-past in quick time. The Infantry Brigade preceded, by the massed bands, marched-past in column, then retired marching in mass, and again marching in line of quarter-columns. After the formation of the Brigade on their original ground, they advanced in review order, and saluted his Highness, and this closed the parade. The marching of the troops was remarkably steady.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Badam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

NEWS OF THE DAY

WE (*Times*) understand that Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff and Dr. Whitley Stokes, C.I.E., have undertaken to write a memoir of the late Sir Henry Maine. No one is more competent to write the life of the great jurist and ethnologist than the late Governor of Madras, while Dr. Whitley Stokes, as one of Sir Henry's successors in India, and the first living scholar in one department of prehistoric research, is well qualified to collect and edit the Indian speeches and minutes.

THE Sultan, on Oct. 23, received in private audience Sir F. Lascelles, the British Envoy to Persia, and General Gordon, Military Attache, who subsequently left for Teheran, *via* Batoum and Baku. His Majesty was pleased to compliment Sir F. Lascelles on his appointment.

COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, her Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz, Persia, arrived in London on Oct. 28.

ON the occasion of the Empress's birthday, on October 22, the Emperor agreeably surprised her Majesty by appearing to offer his congratulations without a beard. From the first her Majesty was opposed to the Emperor's ceasing to use the razor. and he at last made a concesson to her wishes by removing the much-talked-of beard.

THE White Star Line steamship Teutonic arrived at Queenstown on Oct. 27, making the fastest passage on record, the time being five days twenty-one hours three minutes, which beats her own beast Eastern passage by nineteen minutes. She disembarked all her mails, comprising 401 bags, which were at once despatched by train to their various places of destination. The American mails which left New York on Oct. 21 were thus delivered in London on the morning of the 28th, an unprecedented performance.

DR. KENNY, M. P., has been dismissed from his post as physician to Maynooth College, "his pronouncements on several public occasions being grossly offensive to the clergy, and consequently unworthy of an officer of the great ecclesiastical college of Catholic Ireland." That is to say, he is a Parnellite.

THE *Dublin Express* remarks that among the many signs of confidence in the future of Ireland which are daily presenting themselves, not the least remarkable is the number of gentlemen who have sent memorials to the Benchers for admission to the Bar this term.

THE French commercial treaties expire on Feb. 1. According to the *Temps* the Government, foreseeing that the new tariff will not be passed till the end of December, when there will not be time to negotiate, intends to ask Parliament for power to apply the new minimum tariff till the end of 1892 to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway on condition of those Powers applying their minimum tariffs to France. Russia, Austria, Turkey, Greeece, and Mexico, which have most favoured nation conventions with France, will be entitled to the same treatment, as also will Germany under the Treaty of Frankfort, and England under the law of 1882. Roumania, Italy, and the United States will fall under the new maximum tariff and all differential tariffs will disappear. The same Bill will ask for power to renew, after negotiations, the navigation, copyright, and other treaties which have been denounced by other Powers in retaliation for the denunciation of the commercial treaties by France. During 1892 tariff negotiations will be carried on with any Powers willing to negotiate.

THE statistical returns of the population in France in 1890 have caused an unpleasant suprise. They are the most unfavourable remembered by the present generation, and can only be compared to periods of war or cholera. Briths and marriages dimiuished; deaths and divorces increased. Instead of a surplus of births over deaths, which was already small, but nevertheless averaged 78,000 in the period 1881 to 1889, there was in 1890 an excess of 38,446 deaths over briths. Compared with 1889, there was a decrease of 3,602 marriages. If the comparison is carried back to 1884—the most favourable in the period of ten years—the diminution in 1890 was 2,223. The year 1884 was also that in which divorce was established in France. The number of divorces in that year was 1,657 and in 1885, 4,277. It was supposed that when the arrears of conjoints who had been waiting to take advantage of the expected law had been worked off, there would be a decrease in the number. Such appeared to be the case in 1886, when the total fell to 2,950; but the decline did not continue, and the number rose yearly until 1890, when it reached the maximum of 5,457, or 671 more than in 1889. The births have fallen in number with astonishing rapidity. Between 1883 and 1890, the number fell from 937,944 to 838,059.

The Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, a Vienna telegram says, has notified his government that a meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar is about to take place. The Emperor, a Berlin telegram adds, will on Oct. 31 attend a shooting party at Castle Liebenstein, in Thuringia. This appointment seems to prove that the meeting, which it is believed will take place at Danzig, between his Majesty and the Czar, will only last a few hours.

THE King of Roumania has been on a visit to Germany. He arrived at Potsdam on Oct. 27. Infantry and cavalry, the latter also on foot, lined the route from the railway station to the Schloss, and on the platform was a guard-of-honour of the Zagar battalion of the Guard. As soon as the special train conveying the King of Roumania was sighted in the distance, an artillery salute of 101 guns was fired over the river Havel, and the band of the guard-of-honour struck up the Roumanian national anthem. The Emperor William greeted King Charles at the door of the saloon carriage, as the latter stepped out of the train, with much warmth and cordiality. All the Berlin journals published articles of welcome on the occasion of the King's visit, and assured him of the sympathy and interests of Germany for herself and Roumania.

AT a gala dinner given on the 27th, in honour of the King of Roumania, the Emperor proposed the health of his royal guest in a cordial speech, in which he laid great stress on the intimate relations existing between himself and the King. The King thanked the Emperor in equally cordial terms for the brilliant reception given him, alluded to his period of service in the Prussian Army, and concluded by proposing the health of the Emperor and Empress.

The town of Meringen has been almost completely reduced to ashes. The fire broke out in the southern portion of the town, and, travelling in a northly direction, consumed every building in its path, so that not only the church, the Hotel Wilder Mann, and a few cottages remain standing. Nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames, which performed their work of destruction with such alarming rapidity that three hours after the outbreak the whole town was in ruins. Most of the inhabitants were unable to save their belongings, and are therefore in a pitiful condition.

Pending the introduction of the scheme making military service compulsory, the Neitherlands Government will bring forward a Bill in the Chamber, fixing the service in the Militia at ten years, including four years with the Reserve.

It is said that efforts are already being made to get together a Committee for the organisation of a series of great popular fetes in celebration of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy, which will occur in April 1893.

M. DE MAHY calls attention to a concession granted to an English syndicate in Madagascar. M. Ribot replied that the Madagascar Government had granted various concessions to persons of different nationalities, Frenchmen being entitled to no monopoly. But such concessions must be carefully examined to see that they did not infringe the prerogatives of France. He had already issued a warning to the English public that France would not recognise concessions which alienated essential prerogative of sovereignty, such as the collection of customs, issuing paper-money, and so forth.

THE *Courrier de Bruxelles* publishes a decree alleged to have been issued by Pius IX. regarding future Conclaves. The decree confirms the exclusive right of Cardinals to take part in the election of Popes, excludes all intervention from the Powers, and provides that the Cardinals present in Rome on the death of a Pope should decide, in accordance with the opinion of the majority, whether the election of the new Pope should take place at Rome or outside Italian territory. Should any attempts be made to interfere with the independence of the members or the choice of the place in which the election is to be held, the Conclave should be immediately transferred to some other country than Italy.

A NUMBER of Russian naval officers now at Brest attended the theatre on October 27, and their presence was the occasion of an enthusiastic Russophil demonstration. The public called for the Russian National Anthem and the "Marseilles," which were listened to standing by all present. Repeated cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Russie!" were also raised.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Times* writes on Oct. 28:—I am in a position to assert on the best authority that certain positive statements which have been freely propagated during the last few days from more or less apparently responsible sources concerning an alleged financial operation on the part of Messrs. Rothschild and the Bank of Spain, are premature. No operation of the kind has as yet been decided upon, therefore the telegrams published abroad giving the amount, conditions, security, and all details are purely speculative.

A NEW Italian rifle has recently been tested at Carnano, under the direction of General Ricotte. The arm is 1·20 metre long without the bayonet,and its calibre is 6·5 millimetres. The cartridge, charged with smokeless powder, is so small and light that each soldier can carry 160 of them. The initial speed of the projectile is about 720 metres a second, and as to its penetrating power, the ball was found to pierce two mattresses and two planks of 12 centimetres in thickness at a range of 1,200 metres. Each of the charges contains five cartridges. Some of the critics say the rifle is too short, while others say it is the best of those in use by the European armies.

AN extraordinary operation was performed at the General Hospital, Birmingham, on October 24. A middle-aged woman, from Walsall, was admitted into the institution in order to have a horn, which resembled that of a ram, removed from her head. The excrescene was quite hard, and extended in curves from the top of the forehead and over the skull to the nape of the neck, its length being 8 or 9 inches. The first appearance of the protrusion was about six years ago, when a hard substance, which the woman thought to be a wart, made its appearance on her forehead. Although it gradually increased in size, she felt no pain. To hide it from observation she combed her hair over it and wore a thick wool net. The operation of removal was successfully performed.

THE Spanish nation, and the royal family in particular, have suffered a serious loss in the death of General Cordova, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Bodyguard of Halberdiers. General Cordova was every inch a soldier, and a gentleman of the old school. He was deeply devoted to his country and to the dynasty General Cordova had seen a good deal of active service in his younger days both in the Peninsula and abroad.

SINCE the late adoption of the Swiss Protective Tariff, the Federal Council has reopened negotiations for a commercial arrangement with Germany and Austria, who have consented to further concessions, in the hope of arriving at an understanding with Switzerland.

THE *Berliner Politische Nachrichten* states that in the next Budget provision will have to be made for a supplementary sum of 13,000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 25	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	935
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£33—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,240
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	645
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khanagaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	198
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,315
Managon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Moraji Gokuldas	1,030	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	410xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	305
Bellary	1667	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	330
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,150
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	185
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahamdpur Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	940	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mumbai M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	225
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	510xd
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	360xd
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	..	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	805

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100		95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	319
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	319
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan.	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17⅞

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13
China Leaf	"	22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-6
Do. Dragons	"	14-5
Bar Silver 17 Betternoss	"	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107
Syoee Silver	"	108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mons. D'Aro's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

POLO.—There will not be a game this afternoon (Tuesday).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 23rd instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mir Azimi Jan, an embroiderer, living with eight others in a house at Mutton Road, has reported to the police the theft of three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, three for Rs. 20 each, seven for Rs. 10 each, one for Rs. 5, and Rs. 65 in cash from a small box in his room.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO SISTERS.—A Hindu woman, named Ruckmee, residing at Carpenter Street, 2nd Lane, has made a report to the police that two of her step-daughters, aged 14 and 10 respectively, left her house on the night of Saturday, the 14th inst., taking with them Rs. 75 in cash and a gold mohur, valued at Rs. 25, and have since been missing.

POSTAGE FOR CYPRUS THROUGH EGYPT.—It has been arranged to send parcels from India to Cyprus in future through Egypt instead of through the United Kingdom, and in consequence of this change of route the rates of postage have been reduced. The rates of postage and the conditions under which parcels may now be sent to Cyprus are, for the first pound or fraction thereof, Re. 1, for each subsequent pound or fraction of a pound annas 8. Tobacco in any form, salt except refined salt for table purposes, and silver or copper coins are prohibited.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. to-day, at 6 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Neue Melodien — Strauss
Overture	Le Macon — Auber
Valse	Iris — E. Bucalossi.
Selection	Cox and Box — Sullivan.
Valse	Dolores — Waldteufel.
Galop	Wonnetrunken — C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BYCULLA SOCIAL CLUB.—A monthly meeting of this club was held on the 15th inst., at Byculla, in the Mill-Club Bangalow. After Mr. Sorabjee C. Dhondi had taken the chair and Dr. F. N. Bisni, the secretary, had spoken about the progress of the Club Mr. Vinayak Dadaji delivered a lecture on "Future Life" in a highly eloquent manner. After the lecturer had finished, some discussion was allowed on the subject in which some of the gentlemen present took part. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer the meeting was dissolved. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. H. K. Tavaria, Messrs. H. Ridgeway, N. M. Lokhande, A. M. Sangle, H. M. Narielwalla, C. R Ashburner, and many others.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.—Another large audience assembled to see "The Mikado" last night, which, as on Saturday, was spun out to unusual length by numerous encores, a sufficient index of the merit of the performance. This week is to be a very busy one, there being changes of programme every evening. To-night that charming old opera "Les Cloches de Corneville" will be given, a performance which will be remarkable for the first appearance this season of Miss Cissie Danvers, that charming young artiste being charged with the *role* of Germaine. Mr. W. Driscoll will be the Miser, of which part he is said to give an excellent representation. To-morrow evening, we are to have the ever green "Pinafore," on Thursday another of Gilbert and Sullivan's earlier successes, namely, "The Pirates of Penzance," and on Friday will be produced a burlesque "The Sleeping Beauty," one of the Stanley Company's best pieces,

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO RAJKOTE.—A conference met on Saturday at the Agency, under the presidency of the Political Agent, for the purpose of fixing the amount of total capital outlay on the lines and the amount which each State through whose territory the line will pass will be required to pay. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. W. H. White, Traffic Manager, B.-G. J.-P. Railway; Mr. Haridass Vihardass, the Diwan of Junagadh; Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, the Diwan of Gondal; Mr. Motichand Tulsi, Karbhari, Rajkote State; and Mr. Ragoonath Desai; on behalf of Durbar Surag Walla, a Jetpur shareholder. The survey of the line has been completed, and earth-works will commence very probably in a month or two. It is understood that it was decided at the Conference that Junagadh should pay rupees six lakhs; Gondal, six lakhs; Rajkote, two; and Surag Walla, the Jetpur shareholder, two, towards the project.—*Kathiawar Times.*

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.—In the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge held last month, the following students passed:—In Part II. Second Class, K. N. Nair (non-collegiate). Third Class, Sultan Ahmad (Christ's) and Mr. H. Tyabji (Downing). Fourth Class, Aftab Ahmad (Christ's); Mahdi Hassan (Downing); and P. P. Meherjee (Downing), who has also passed in Part I., Fourth Class.—Miss S. A. Bonnerjee (Newnham) passed in Part II., Third Class, in the Additional Subjects (French) Second Class, and in Part I., Second Class.—The following students have entered the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill:—Romesh Chandra Sen, Ganendra Prasad Roy, and Merwanji R. Kharegat. One Indian student at that College, Bhagat Ram Sawhny, has finished his course and obtained the College Diploma. In the First Year's Examination at the same College, (Cooper's Hill) in Forestry, G. C. Medivalla stood tenth and Kaishibhai Chattubhai Ameen twelfth in the list. R. B. Patell, a student from the Baroda State, at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, stood first in the Final Examination, and obtained the Gold Medal. He has become a Life Member of the College, as well as member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.—Dr. Pestonji Ukarji has been appointed House Surgeon to the Medical and Surgical Home, London House, Lupus Street, S.W., and Assistant Accoucheur in charge of the Out-Patients' Maternity Department. Also Demonstrator and Lecturer in Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Midwifery at the Hospital for Women and Children, 32, Lupus Street, S.W. Dr. Pestonji is L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) and L.F.P. and S. (Glasgow), and Obstetrician and Gynecologist from the Rutunda Hospital, Dublin.—Arrivals.: Sheikh Meeran Bukhsh, from Lahore; Mr. Doulat Ram, and Sirdar Pertab Singh; Pundit Pirthi Nath Razdan; Mr. Khaji Taqui Jan, Mr. Iradat Ullah, and Mr. Bazl Subhan, from Bengal.—Departures. Mr. B. R. Sawhny, from Cooper's Hill, Mr. Alfred Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., for Bombay; Dr. Prosonna Kumar Ray, and Mrs. Ray for Calcutta; Dr. Bahadhurji; Miss Jagannadham, after finishing her medical course at Edinburgh, for Bombay.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Aga Jan Mahomed and Aga Jan Ismail who were convicted at the Tanna Sessions for pocket-picking and are now undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment were charged with kidnapping Sulleiman Mahomed, a boy of ten years. Haleemabai, the child's mother deposed to reporting the disappearance of her son to the police, and her subsequent meeting with him under peculiar circumstances at Bassein. From the evidence of Sulleiman, it would appear, that he was enticed away from Gowlee Mohalla, Pydhownee, with a playmate, named Ibrahim, by the first accused with a promise of *sweetmeats*. After leaving Bombay the party travelled to Poona, where it was alleged they accumulated a sum of Rs. 80 by their united sharp practices. From Poona they returned to Bombay and the accused learning that the child's mother had been anxiously enquiring about her son, and had gone to Bassein journeyed to the latter station apparently to bring about a reconciliation if possible. Strange to say Aga Jan Mahomed's intention of making Sulleiman his "fag" for securing money brought about the meeting of the boy with his mother. Whilst at the Papir market, which is not far distant from Bassein, the first accused noticed a Native Christian wrangling with a fisherwoman, and watching his opportunity told the lad to rifle the man's pockets. Sulleiman peremptorily refused to do so when the first accused approached the Christian screened by the youth, and abstracted his handkerchief from his pocket which was found to contain Rs. 14, in eight-anna pieces. Although their victim did not notice his loss at the time, he overheard the conversation of the accused not long after whilst they were endeavouring to compel the youth to accept the money and the handkerchief to elude suspicion. The police were informed of the theft, and when the accused were apprehended the money was found with them. Then Haleemabai heard of her son's presence in Bassein. In the cross-examination by the accused it was mentioned that these two youths had committed one or two thefts for which one had been convicted and the other flogged. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the youth Ismail and a few other witnesses who saw the boys in the accused's company in Bombay, thought there was not sufficient evidence to incriminate the second accused who was discharged. The case will be continued on the 24th inst. against Aga Jan Mahomed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS.

Dr. Thomas Blaney proposed that letter No. 13070, dated 3rd September, 1891, from the Commissioner, submitting the report asked for by the Corporation on the report of the Defalcation Committee, be recorded, and that Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, be asked to carry out the proposals recommended by the Defalcation Committee. In the course of his remarks Dr. Blaney said it had fallen to his lot to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the defalcations of the ward clerk, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Hakim, and to report as to the system on which the Assessment and Collection Department was worked and the Committee began their enquiry almost immediately. Every officer of the department who could throw any light upon the cause of the defalcations and further in what way amendments might be made in the system, which would prevent such defalcations in the future, was examined and in short he might say the Committee had discharged that duty so thoroughly and faithfully as to deserve the thanks of the Corporation. Its sittings were very numerous and very prolonged, and every point in connection with the report presented to the Corporation had been most carefully threshed out; indeed, he could safely say that in his experience of Corporation Committees, no committee had given more thorough attention to a duty entrusted to it by the Corporation than the Defalcation Committee. The two major heads to which the attention of the Committee had been directed were (1) the prevention of frauds by (*a*) the transfer system and (*b*) acceptance of receipts for bills left for scrutiny, and the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations made under these two heads were as follows:—I. Prevention of frauds—(1) That the transfer system shoud be abolished. (2) That instead of bills being left with rate-payers for scrutiny, a memo. be substituted, signed by either the Ward Superintendent or the Assessor, showing the essential details necessary for examination, as per form appended. (3) That Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents be held responsible for the issue of bills to ward clerks and for the recovery of the amounts due on the bills. That ward clerks of each ward be only entrusted with such number of bills as their respective superintendents may consider reasonable for one day's collection at a time, and that the uncollected bills be taken over from each ward clerk daily by the superintendent or his assistant. That no bill be allowed to remain unpaid for a longer period than six months without action being taken under the Act, except in special cases the postponement is to be brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner. (4) That ward clerks should, under no circumstances, be allowed to have anything to do with the books of account of the ward to which they belong. II. Improvements in the present system—(1) Collection and inspection. (*a*) That the collection of rates and the inspection of properties be separated. Those recommendations had been arrived at after most careful inquiry and consideration and were worthy of acceptance by the Corporation. Some of them had been accepted by the Commissioner, but to others he objected. It was, however, only natural to expect that the officers of the department, which was acting on certain rules, such as obtained in the manual of the Assessment Department, and that manual having received a great deal of credit as being a considerable improvement on the rule which went before it, should be very fond of the bantling to which they had given birth, and when the committee made any attempt to deviate from the lines laid down in the manual they were told that such a course would be attended by a considerable deal of expense. That was an argument which had been expected, and the department fought out their arguments very well, indeed, but after very carefully hearing all the officers, the committee came to the conclusion he had read out to the Corporation. The Commissioner had every opportunity afforded him throughout the inquiry to fight out inch by inch every recommendation made by the committee, but after they had come to an end of their sittings and had formulated their report the Commissoner had submitted what he (Dr. Blaney) might call a protest against agreeing to any thing the committee had recommended. He could not conceive that the Corporation could make a greater mistake than on such an occasion as the present for them to throw overboard the committee with all its recommendations and adhere to what had been recommended by the Commissoner. What the Commissioner said might appear right in theory and would be well enough if the committee had not made a full and sufficient inquiry and had not gone carefully into the task entrusted to them. It might be said they were not so competent to deal with the matter as the Commissioner, and he knew it might also be said that the official position of the Commissioner qualified him to know more about it than the members of the Corporation. Well, sometimes that was true and sometimes it was not true, and he did not propose to give the instances in which it was not true. On the subject of separating the Assessment from the Collection Department the committee felt very strongly and the evidence taken upon it certainly seemed to him thoroughly convincing that their system would be benefitted in every way, for they would get an increased revenue even if it involved a certain preparatory expense. With reference to that it had been argued that the idea had been tried and failed, but that was really no argument at all because there was no comparison between the circumstances as they existed when it was tried and those of the present time. It was of course for the Corporation to say whether they would accept it or not, but for his own part he most strongly advised them to adopt it, and that advice was strengthened by the fact that it was supported by the evidence of three of the best witness, who were examined by the committee. There were some more recommendations made by the committee, but it was not necessary for him to go into them. He would only, in conclusion, urge the Corporation most strongly to accept the recommendations made by the committee after most careful consideration and thorough inquiry.

Mr. Suntook seconded the motion.

Mr. Mulji Bharbhaya was of opinion that it would be better if the consideration of the report was postponed until the next monthly meeting, by which time Mr. Acworth would have returned, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Brigade Surgeon Banks, in seconding the amendment, thought in common courtesy to Mr. Acworth the matter should be postponed.

After some discussion it was unanimously decided to postpone the further consideration of the report.

AN UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the payment of Rs. 11,847 from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 14,639 of the 35 lakhs of the Various Sanitary Works Loan, to meet the extra cost of putting in foundations of 13 feet instead of 6 feet depth, for halalkhor chawls in Kursetjee Sukhaji Street. The mover pointed out that this was not a case in which any blame could justly be said to be due to the Executive, for it was one of those matters which could not have been foreseen.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen seconded the motion.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia thought the expenditure unnecessary as in a year or two the halalkhors would not be required.

Mr. Mulji Bharbhaya remarked that the land had been in the possession of the Municipality, and he failed to see why the nature of the foundations had not been discovered long ago.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said the Corporation would be considerably astonished when he informed them that the sanction for building the chawls was obtained without any estimate. He had applied to certain Executive officers to see the estimates and they informed him that the money was sanctioned on mere cubic measurement. On the 13th instant he addressed an official letter asking for the estimates and in reply he was informed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, through the Acting Municipal Commissioner that the estimate of the cost for the construction of the halalkor chawls was fixed on the cubic measurements of the building. The question might arise, Mr. Shroff continued, how is it that the Standing Committee allowed this matter to pass, but the manner in which the matter came before the Committee led them to believe that proper estimates were prepared.

Mr. Kirkham: What is the result.

Mr. Shroff, continuing, said the result was that they were now applied to sanction an additional Rs. 11,000. What was there to show that there would not be further calls upon them for the construction of the chawls. He would like to know how Mr. Kirkham's logic would get over those facts.

Mr. Kirkham: Mr. Shroff is very premature in supposing that I shall attempt to get over it at all.

Mr. Shroff: Well you are such a master of logic that I anticipate you will make a good case out of the matter.

Continuing, Mr. Shroff regretted the fact that they had not on the Standing Committee one practical engineer familiar with the cost of materials, who could criticise estimates before they were passed. He moved as an amendment to Mr. Carroll's motion that the following words be added:—"And that this Corporation regrets that the Engineering Department did not present any estimate of the cost of the said chawls, but obtained sanction for the work on a cubic measurement of the building.

Dr Setna seconded the amendment

Mr. T. B. Kirkham asked Mr. Shroff to add the following words which were a logical sequence:—"And that the Corporation regrets that the Standing Committee passed the vote without having plans and estimates before it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff refused to accept the addition.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner (Dr. Weir) said there had certainly been an oversight which they all regretted, but they must remember that the cost of the building would have been exactly the same had not the oversight occured. Further, from an engineering point of view, he reminded the Corporation that the cubic estimate had proved wonderfully correct. It was necessary for the Corporation to be just and reasonable in their condemnation, or they would only weaken their prestige with the Executive, and irritate them unnecessarily. Let them hope that the lines in Hudibras might not be applied to that meeting, that they "Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they had no mind to." (Laughter.)

Mr. T. B. Kirkham said if any one thought that he was going to apologise for looseness or laxity in any department they were greatly mistaken. He had always maintained that the strictest procedure, and the greatest care it was possible for competent men to give should be in existence. In a certain percentage of cases, however, mistakes would be made, however regrettable they were. Taking all the circumstances into consideration he did not think they had reasonable grounds to put on record such a censure as that proposed by Mr. Shroff. In this case there had been no loss, and the matter merely came before them in two pieces instead of one. The Commissioner had shown them that the original estimate was for Rs. 86,000 whilst the amount sanctioned by the Corporation was Rs. 76,000. The total amount now required was Rs, 88,000, being only Rs. 2,000 in excess of the original estimate. He again asked the Corporation to be careful in putting on record an unjust reflection, unless they were convinced that a man had omitted to take such reasonable precautions as they had a right to expect.

Mr. Carroll considered the amendment misleading. The engineer was not to blame because the cubic mode of estimating for buildings was in force.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee contended that there had been a loss by the matter coming before them in this manner. There was a saving out on the original estimate and that the Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation to sanction that for the building of temporary chawls. The loss was between five and six thousand rupees.

Dr. Weir: Accommodation would have had to be found in some way.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee continuing, pointed out that the disused tank on which the old chawls were built, was filled in by the Municipality and the Municipality should have known the fact.

Dr. Viegas said that Mr. Kirkham had said that there should be an expression of regret against the Standing Committee. He would further add to that by another against the Municipal Commissioner. It was his duty to see that the entire estimates were placed before the Standing Committee.

Dr. Blaney said the chairman of the Standing Committee and Mr. Kirkham had made the best of a very bad case. If there ever was a flagrant direlection of duty in a professional officer it had occurred in this case. He spoke as a plain man of business. The fact was that the Executive Officers were always running at a "14-knot speed." The Commissioner said "unless you put up this building before June all the halalkhor men will be dead, so hurry up." The Commissioner was bound to trust his officers, but if he had proper rules issued to them indicating what they should do when a building or work was sanctioned by the Corporation such a thing as had now taken place could never have happened. As for the egregious nonsense that had been talked about the tank, every one knew that it was filled in by the Municipality, and that the Executive ought to have known it. To be just to the ratepayers and himself it was his duty when so flagrant an instance came before him to take notice of it. He was the first to give them praise when they merited it and, therefore, to be consistent he was bound to speak up and give them blame when they deserved it. Mr. Shroff's amendment was of the very mildest order possible.

Mr. Wacha said after what had fallen from Mr. Shroff and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee no reasonable man could doubt but that the Corporation had sustained a loss and Dr. Blaney had proved beyond doubt that there had been negligence.

The amendment was then put and carried and adopted as a substantive motion by 13 votes to 7.

The Corporation then adjourned.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.

AT last the Marionettes have attracted the Bombay public. Last Saturday the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was crowded and overflowing, and at 9 o'clock there was not even standing-room. It is a long time since any form of entertainment so thoroughly hit the popular taste. The performance is not only the best of its kind that we have ever witnessed, but it is unique with regard to the appointments and accessories inseparable from an excellent presentation of mimic, pantomime, burlesque, and variety specialities. To speak of these stage accessories, which are only a minor part of the entertainment, provided by M. D'Arc, no praise would be too lavish. The scenery is beautiful and artistic, and, in the pantomime of "Blue Beard," the *mise en scene* is devised on a scale of splendour, such as those who have never witnessed the scenic magnificence of pantomime productions in London and the principal European theatres can have no conception of. The palacial halls of the hero of nursery table, are gems of stage scenic display, and worthy sittings for the richly-attired jantoches who disport therein with a marvellous grace and flexibility of movement—hands, lips, eyes, and joints being so dexterously manipulated, without conveying a suspicion of tiresome wire-pulling—that compels the spectator, in spite of a preconceived determination to be analytic and critical to forget that he is looking at puppets. The beautiful little elastic figures are worked with a skill, dexterity, rhythm, and power of adaptation that defies analysis and creates ever new wonder and praise. The perfection attained in the art of moving figures until they sat sfy the dramatic sense of the audience is one of the delights of the show, and reflects great credit upon the skill and patience of M. D'Arc, the inventor of the entire schema—as well as of the figures—and upon his sons and daughters, who keep their clever secret so thoroughly behind the scenes. The harlequinade is most enjoyable, and the jolly clown is a perfect representative of his species. He is humourous, buoyant, boisterous, extravagant, and whimsical, but always thoroughly *en rapport* with his audience. He (and indeed so do all the characters) moves, acts, and gambols with seeming human precision, interest, and variety. The dialogues and songs are maintained with the utmost spirit, and the dancing is beautiful, and never fails in responsiveness to the music, in time, or in rythm of movement. The stage furniture is moved occasionally by "supers," elegantly attired in the fashion most approved by the classic "Jeames of Bucklay Square," and their pompous manner and evidence of self-importance is expressed with a sense of sly humour. The fairy scenes are exceedingly beautiful, and the pretty little band of *nymphs du ballet* are most attractive and graceful, especially the premiere danseuse. Such is the power of making the audience forget all attained by the skilful operators behinds the scenes. Indeed, the whole entertainment is a succession of triumphs of mechanical skill. The transformation scene is a perfectly bewildering piece of dazzling splendour. Besides the pantomime there are a clever minstrel party, blondin, pole performers, stilt workers, eccentric dancers, and numerous speciality figures, or "star" artistes, and the whole entertainment elicits thunders of applause and such genuine tributes of laughter as would annihilate hypochondria and all forms of melancholy.

THE total of the Opium Revenue for Bengal to the end of November was nearly four crores of rupees, being about 17½ lakhs better than the estimate. The revenue for November alone is over two lakhs better than the estimate. Including seven months pass duty on opium imported from Bombay, the aggregate revenue from this source is 21½ lakhs in excess of the estimate.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN KHOJA MERCHANTS.

RAHIMTOOLABHOY PEERBHOY AND

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK, on WEDNESDAY Night, Nov. 18th, 1891, Professor VERBECK will give an Exhibition of Fancy Skating, Skating on Stilts, &c., and will perform many wonderful Feats of Balancing. Ticket to admit One Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1; Gentlemen's Skates Free; Ladies' 8 Annas.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab HORSE and TRAP. Price: Rs.500. To be seen by appointment at Messrs. SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished BUNGALOW, with 3 or 4 Bed-rooms, a nice Garden, for 5 months, REQUIRED. Must be in a quiet locality. Address "BUNGALOW," care of this Paper.

WANTED an experienced CLERK. Apply, stating Qualifications and References, to "X. X.," care of this Paper.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or Slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

BIJOU LAMPS, in Silver, Oxeydised with Gold, Silver-plated or Majolica, with Lovely Silk Shades. The prettiest Lamps for Presentation.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 19, Esplanade Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

FRANK BAULCH, from KELLY & Co., London, PIANO-FORTE TUNER, from Rs. 5.—Address: Frere Road, Bombay.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition, Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dharries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

IT IS A FACT that those who have sent in Orders for our OLD SCOTCH WHISKY have sent us Large Orders and speak very Highly of its Quality. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

CUMMINS' PATENT
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY.
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.
The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.
BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.
A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DIAMOND BROOCHES, PEARL BRACELETS, PEARL NECKLACE, BRILLIANT AND RUBY RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the undernamed mortgagors,
On account of Darashaw Sorabjee:—One brooch with brilliants and emeralds; three earrings; one large brilliant ring and 13 brilliant diamond, emerald and ruby rings.
On account of Sorabjee Framjee:—2 pairs pearl bracelets, one pearl necklace of five strings, 1 brilliant earring, 1 brilliant ring, 1 emerald and diamond earring, and 2 diamond bracelets.
Also on account of the concerned:—1 brilliant ring. 1 sapphire ring, and 1 very rich diamond.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the reversionery interest of the said Mr. Hormarjee Ardaser Hormarjee in two and half lacs of Rupees under the terms of his father's will.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS of the House of Mr. Jaikisondas Gangadas, situated in the vicinity of the present Bulleshwar Market Extension.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 17, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

SATURDAY'S commercial and financial news was chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no later telegrams are to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Inc.	Rs.	11,63,932
" " Branches... "	"	2,07,690
Other Deposits ..... "	"	18,03,400
Government Securities .....Dec.	"	3,537
Loans " .....Inc.	"	2,53,597
Bills Discounted..... "	"	1,59,710
Cash with other Banks.....Dec.	"	3,595
Cash and Currency Notes.....Inc.	"	23,85,268

At a period of the year when there are, in times of normal ebb and flow of the monetary tide, some indications of an expansion in the requirements of trade in the not distant future, the movement in the Presidency Bank still points to plethora, and the Bank's minimum rate of discount remains at the quite exceptionally low level of two per cent., or half that of the Bank of England. The Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows an increase in the Banks' Cash Balance of over 23¾ lakhs compared with 7¼ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return, making the Balance 359¾ lakhs; but, as will be seen above, a considerable portion of the increase has been due to an accession to Government Deposits. There had, however, been a large addition to Private Deposits, and though both Loans and Bills Discounted had sensibly increased, the net falling off in the trade demand had been close upon 14 lakhs, against a diminution of 12 lakhs indicated at the close of the preceding week.

COTTON.—To-day has been quite a blank, in business in this staple, not a single transaction either in old stuff or in contracts for the new crop having been reported. The tone of the market has been quiet and prices are quoted as before.

THERE is little of interest in this morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton districts, the weather having generally continued fine and seasonable since the middle of last week. In the Bengal circle, Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra; in the Cawnpore district picking had become general; and at Beawar picking of the first sowing had partially begun. In the Nagpore district of the Oomrawattee circle the plants were showing bolls, while in other districts of the same circle the bolls were rapidly ripening, picking having commenced at Khangaum and Jalgaum. At Broach, the plants were flourishing and in flower, the blossoms being generally advanced; and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, the plants, which were doing well were showing bolls in some places. At Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli, rain was much needed generally.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	906	bales.
Wheat	44,117	cwts.
Linseed	8,380	"
Gingelly	4,654	"
Poppyseed	923	"
Groundnuts.....	797	"
Castorseed	772	"

FREIGHTS are quieter. Takers are offering about 6d. per ton less, while holders of tonnage are still asking last week's closing rates.

EXCHANGE opened this morning slightly easier at 1-32d. lower for Bank Remittance, and the same for three months' sight Credits as we closed on Saturday; but recovered the decline in the former during the day. For forward delivery a very fair amount of Private Bills were placed at an average of about 1s. 4 31-32d. for March, April, May; Bank Telegraphic; for January transfer, having been quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. The market closed rather irregularly, 1s. 4 11-16d. having been possible for Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for ready Credits. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand..1s. 4 21-32d. to 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4¾d. to 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight... 1s. 4⅝d. "
Credits do. ... 1s. 4 27-32d. to ¾d. "
Francs do. ... 1·77½d. to ¾d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather active today, and a partial slight advance in the rates for Fours has taken place. A Bank bought about two lakhs, for Money, at 106½, and thereafter the price hardened a little, and closed steady at 106 7-16, the next Settlement being quoted at 106½; and the 5th January account at 105⅞; with 105½ nominal, still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown more life to-day on the principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and prices have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 per share in several instances, to our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora left here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this evening.
The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left Suez (outward) on the 12th instant.
The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 14th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.
Good Dhollera..... 3⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.—The barometer is falling in Tenasserim and rising elsewhere, the rise being brisk over central parts of the country and Bombay. Readings are highest in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, lowest over the Bay, but relatively low off the west coast and over the Himalayas. Winds flow westerly down the Gangetic Plain, northerly over the west of the Bay, easterly over Lower Burma, and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force is fresh at the head of the Bay. The temperature has risen in central stations generally and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces, most so in North-West India. The only rainfall reported are slight showers from Malabar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted.
Messages in Code language cannot be accepted for Brazil. All private telegrams are being subjected to censorship at Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	2	13 p.m.	..	40
Suez.....	16	2	45 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	33	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	15	..	2
" Madras	..	14	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACLEOD—November 13, at Benares, the wife of R H Macleod, B C S, of a son.
NORMAN—November 12, at 6 Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of T O B Norman, of Tatarsah, Chumparun, of a daughter.
PHILIPPE—November 12, at No 90, Ripon Street, the wife of F C Phillippe, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

DACOITY fills a larger space in the administration report of the territories within the Central India Agency for last year than it has done for a long time past. Tantia Bhil is dead, and his lieutenant Bhondria has since been removed from the scene. But the profession of the dacoit is by no means extinct in Central India; it is being followed on other scenes and by other men, that is all. Very few of the States within the Agency have been free from it, though Indore, which has the credit of having brought Tantia to bay, has had comparatively little trouble, and there has been a decrease in the number of cases in Gwalior. Bhopal, too, thanks to the improvements in its police system which we described some months ago, has got the better of its dacoits. The difficulty has been chiefly in the Bundelkhand Province, and in the adjoining British district of Lalitpur. From this region it spread widely in various directions, and so far as this part of the country was concerned the year was distinctly a bad one. In the Bundelkhand Agency alone there were 94 cases last year, of various degrees of violence. The Orchha State suffered more severely than any of its neighbours, unless it were, indeed, the North-Western Provinces district of Lalitpur, from which moving tales, rivalling those of Tantia Bhil's depredations, were heard a few months ago. In Orchha nearly a hundred and fifty police posts were established, and these measures, combined with those taken in British territory, led to the disorders being got under towards the end of the year. A good many causes supplementary to the inherent wickedness of man contributed to the outbreak. Inefficiency of the police had much to do with it, though as British territory suffered almost as severely as the States surrounding it, this only partially accounts for the mischief. The multiplicity of jurisdictions in this country of small States; the reluctance of the authorities in one State to co-operate with those of another, even against the enemies of both; and above all things the fear that the people have of the marauding gangs, also contributed powerfully to the ease with which large tracts of country became the prey of dacoits. The last is always a very important factor in the problem of dacoity suppression. A Tantia who, in the guise of a barber, shaves the village policeman, and deftly takes off his "patient's" nose, very naturally becomes a terror in the land, and a person much more to be feared than the authorities who are set to catch him, and who let him slip through their fingers. Where the people see that all the daring and all the enterprise are on the side of the dacoits, and all the cowardice and all blundering are on the side of the police, there is never any doubt as to the side they will take. The conditions are still more in favour of the law-breakers when they have the sympathy of a Thakur or two, who, having a quarrel with the Durbar, throws in his influence on the wrong side. A district in which this happens becomes the prey of a state of things very much like that which the presence of Bharwattias used to bring about in Kathiawar, when outlawry was more fashionable there than it is now.

The social conditions of parts of Central India where the Thakurs maintain the semi-independence characteristic of the kinsmen of Rajput chieftains, is often highly favourable to dacoity. The Thakurs sometimes object to the presence of Durbari police posts on their estates, regarding this as an interference with their jurisdictional right. Where the Rajput family system prevails feeble but mischievous protests of this kind against the authority of the Chief are to be expected. But they are not to be tolerated all the same, and the British political authorities do well when they support a Chief against the Thakurs in all such attempts to assert his authority as will obviously tend to the maintenance of law and order. In the Dhar State the thorny question of the conflicting jurisdictional rights of the Durbar and of the Thakurs—which seem to be somewhat analogous to controversies between the Chief and their Bhayads in the western parts of Rajasthan—have caused much controversy, with the result that in judicial matters there is an absolute deadlock. The Political Agent, who promises to deal with this delicate question in the course of the next few months, is not to be envied the task. Next to dacoity and the misunderstandings between some other Chiefs and their feudatories the question that most claims attention in the record of the Central India States is the opium question. Last year, it will be remembered, Mr. Henvey referred to the pressure which the low prices of opium had brought upon the cultivators in Malwa, and he clearly indicated that unless the cultivation of the plant became less unprofitable it would be necessary for Indore and other States in which it is grown on a large scale to reduce the assessment upon land under opium. From various directions the same lesson is again enforced. A Gwalior official has pointed out that cultivators can no longer afford to grow opium, and must in future grow other crops, and in other States the same thing is said. Thus far none of the Durbars seem to have taken action in this matter. The problem, we suppose, will solve itself. Ryots who are losing money on opium cultivation will grow other crops, presumably paying lower assessment, and then gradually the larger question of the place of the opium duty in the Indian fiscal system will be answered. It is to be hoped, however, that the various Durbars will not attempt to enforce the old rates upon the new crops.

Of the States under the Central India Agency Gwalior and Indore claim first notice. Much that is satisfactory is said of both States. They have willingly and effectively co-operated with Government for the suppression of dacoity, and there are signs of progress in various directions both in Scindia's and Holkar's territory. The former young Chief, the arrangements for whose education formed the subject of some well intentioned but unwise Parliamentary questioning a year or two since, is doing well, and Colonel Barr seems to think that he is none the worse for not having been left as entirely in the hands of the Pandits as Parliamentary friends wished him to be. In this connection a reference may be made to the young Maharaja of Rewa, whose name also has figured in a mild agitation in England in which specious endeavours were made to show that it was a cruel thing not to leave him altogether to the enervating influences of the zenana. The young Chief was in Bombay a few months since, and those who saw him were satisfied that the more bracing educational influences to which the political authorities had submitted him, despite the protests of the Maharanis, had decidedly benefitted him. It is to be noted, too, that the State, which was bankrupt when it was taken under charge some years ago, has now as good a financial position as any State in Central India. Gwalior, of course, from the financial point of view, takes the lead amongst the States under the Agency. Its cash balance, including its large investment in Government paper, stood at the end of the year at nine and three-quarters crores, equal to seven years' revenue. The annual proceeds of this investment, it is well known, are devoted to the maintenance of public works, and Gwalior seems to be getting full value for its money in this respect, as the 600 miles of road in the State taken over from the Government of India have been put in thorough repair, and are in excellent condition throughout. Mr. Crosthwaite's estimate of the condition of Indore is favourable. There have been changes in the administration during the year, chief amongst them being Mr. Bedarkar's succession to Mr. Kirtane in the office of Minister. We described, the other day, the measures that have been taken to bring the accounts of the State into order. It may be added that one result of this enterprise has been to recover over five lakhs of arrears due to the State. There are marks of progress in the educational and medical institutions of the State—both departments in which there was room for a larger outlay—and it is evident that the Maharaja Holkar is disposed to deal with them with increased liberality. Of Bhopal we have already spoken recently, and there is little in the Report before us that adds to the information that was contained in our own account of the progress that the State is making. The Begum has founded a leper asylum. She is liberal in support of schools, and the Government of India have acknowledged her public spirit in undertaking to give free of cost the land for a railway from Bhopal to Ujein. We are glad to see that several of the States in this part of India have responded cheerfully to the invitation of the political authorities to construct feeder-roads to the Indian Midland Railway. Enterprise of this kind will benefit the railway, but it will benefit the Chiefs in equal degree.

MAJOR-GENERAL STUART, who had the felicity to open the discussion, still in full flow, on the wisdom or unwisdom of withdrawing from Egypt, will welcome the speech at Bodmin of Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of the House of Commons Committee, who for political reasons advocates the policy which he urges on military grounds. The question is one that will have to be thoroughly threshed out before a final decision is come to; and when all is said it is quite possible that the force of circumstances may solve the problem without much reference to the arguments on either side. The military and naval objections to the acceptance of an obligation to defend Egypt at the other end of the Mediterranean, in a war with France, were set forth with considerable force by General Gordon ten years ago. If we have a garrison in Egypt it must be large enough to hold its own against any expedition that may be sent against it. In the opinion of the first Napoleon a force of forty thousand men is necessary to hold Alexandria and Cairo, and provide for the defence of the frontiers. With the command of the sea the garrison might conceivably be kept at twenty thousand men. But the protecting fleet would in that case need to be in the Eastern Mediterranean. It would have to protect Malta, which would require a garrison of 12,000 men. General Gordon's view was that the necessity of protecting Egypt and Malta would prevent the fleet from paying undivided attention to the French fleet at Toulon, which might steam to the south-west, and having the start would combine with the Brest fleet and get temporarily at least the command of the Channel. He therefore recommended the abandonment of Egypt, Cyprus, and Malta, and the concentration of all available forces in the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, closing the Straits against the French and cutting their naval force in two. From Gibraltar a concentration in the Channel could be accomplished whenever desired, while the French Mediterranean fleet would be powerless to assist the fleet at Brest. This reasoning applied to the state of things prevailing ten years ago, and we have not as yet decided to withdraw from either Egypt or Malta. Many things have happened in the interval. The understanding with Italy has, it may be assumed—or at least hoped—secured us the co-operation of the Italian fleet against a possible enemy in the Mediterranean. In the event of war the French fleet would be in a very precarious position if it ventured far from Toulon, and was intercepted on its return. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, as we have seen, regards the chances of a new naval struggle with France with entire confidence. The French fleet would be cooped up at Toulon, and France, so far from threatening Egypt, would be unable to send reinforcements to put down inevitable insurrection in Algeria and Tunis. This might well prove to be the case, but the task of the combined British and Italian fleets would not be confined to the protection of Malta and Egypt and watching the port of Toulon. The two thousand miles of very accessible Italian coasts have to be protected from menace, if not from attack, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the greater number of the Italian ironclads at least would be set apart for this anxious duty, for which they have been especially designed, at the sacrifice of speed and handiness in the open sea. They would require the active help of a portion at least of the British fleet to render their open coasts reasonably secure. Thus the Italian alliance would not be an unmixed boon to our Admiral on the Mediterranean station. On the other hand the French alliance might not help the Muscovite to any great extent. A Russian critic recently pointed out to his countrymen that the French could not render any effective assistance to Russia in a war with the Triple Alliance, for her Mediterranean fleet would have to keep in port in presence of the combined British and Italian fleets. It is a question whether a determination to "lie low" might not be the policy which could serve the turn of the French best; were they to come out and give battle a new Trafalgar would end the naval war in that part of the world. Where then would be the chance of wresting Egypt or Malta, or Cyprus, from the present occupants? Major-General Stuart does not examine this side of the shield.

THE news we publish in our telegraphic columns of a Chinese rising, near Foochow, scarcely comes as a surprise. As the Chinese papers to hand yesterday show, trouble was expected a fortnight ago. The authorities in the disturbed districts were reported anxious to restore quiet, and several head-men of the Kolao-hui had been arrested and executed at Nanking and Chiukiang. Negociations with regard to the indemnities to Europeans were also progressing and, according to the Shanghai *Mercury* of October 22, the Wuhu and Ichang claims were practically settled. There was, however, a fear that trouble might arise in Hunan and Hainan. In the former district the agitators had issued manifestoes recommending the boycotting of Christian converts as more likely to retard the progress of the "pig-goat-devil religion," and to prove less expensive than their former tactics. In the latter district anti-foreign placards were posted near the mission station at Hoihow, but it is not believed foreigners have much reason to fear a repetition of their experiences of the past few months. The rebels who, as Reuter tells us, have captured and sacked Tehwei, near Foochow, are apparently aiming at the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty rather than the expulsion of foreigners.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that all the injured in the Nagpur railway accident are doing well, with the exception of one man, a native passenger, whose condition gives rise to apprehension. The total number of deaths is officially recorded as eighteen, twelve being soldiers of the North Lancashire Regiment, and six railway officials and others. The four fragments of the broken tyre are to go to England to be examined by experts. Fractures of tyres we are given to understand are not uncommon; what is unprecedented is that one should come off in four pieces. The time which elapsed between the break of the tyre and the train running off the line after travelling 1,240 feet, it is computed, was four seconds and a half. The train was going down an incline at the rate of forty miles an hour. The front engine, it was found, had the brake half on and steam shut off, and it is believed this was the case when the tyre broke, as the four seconds hardly gave time for any action on the part of the driver, who was one of those instantaneously killed. Another correspondent asks that we should acknowledge the services of Apothecary Wale in attending on the wounded on the morning of the accident. Mr. Wale, who had been in charge of the Chikalda Sanitarium, was returning to Kamptí in the same train as the men of the Lancashire Regiment.

WE publish to-day the first part of a long and able criticism of Mr. James's memorandum on the deterioration of Indian cotton which has been drawn up by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The minute has been prepared with great care, and it is on the whole unfavourable to Mr. James's suggestions.

WE hear that it has been considered necessary to issue a warrant for the detention of Mr. E. L. Woodin, Superintendent of the P. and O. Co.'s office at Hongkong, and Director of a local bank. The warrant is said to have been issued in respect of misappropriation of some three lakhs. It was executed in Japan, whither Mr. Woodin recently proceeded on medical advice. He is to be taken to Hong-kong for trial.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. The Chief Justice sat with Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Justice Jardine with Mr. Justice Parsons on the Appellate Side of the Court, while Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Farran presided in the two division Courts on the Original Side.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 20th inst.

AMONGST the ladies upon whom the Queen has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross is Miss Elizabeth Mary Lickfold. Miss Lickfold did untiring service in the field hospitals during the Black Mountain Expedition, an the news of the distinction which has been conferred upon her has been received with great satisfaction at Mhow, where she is now Lady Superintendent of the Auxiliary Hospital.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Rudolph Eyre Melsheimer, B. A., Oxon. made the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

MR. C. BENSON, the Assistant Director of the Agricultural Department in Madras, already favourable known for his excellent report on the agricultural condition of the Kurnool district, has collected some five hundred Telegu proverbs bearing on the life and work of the ryot. The proverbs are of the greatest variety and interest, dealing with the problems of Indian farming generally, with the conditions of the soil, with tillage and general management, with crops and cropping, and live stock.

As the result of the labour he expended on the Ertogroul, writes the *Hyogo News*, diver Masuda has succeeded in raising 640 tons of materials. Much of these are of so little value that the desires of the Turkish Government to have them returned to Turkey cannot be fulfilled. Valuables, however, such as decorations, &c., weighing in all some 154 tons, will be sent, and the remainder sold by auction at Wakayama, the money realized to be forwarded to the Turkish Government.

THE *Scotsman* writes.—The short time movement in the mills of Bombay is now being tested in practice, and its results seem to be giving the greatest satisfaction to all parties concerned. Not only has a great boon been conferred upon the operatives, but the millowners are reaping an advantage in the filip the reduced hours have given to trade and to prices. There has been a hardening influence upon rates for yarn, a large increase of sales, and a consequent decrease of stocks on hand. Under the scheme drawn up by the Special Committee of the Cotton Millowners' Association, Saturday and Sunday will ordinarily be the days closing, but different days have been selected for the Dussara week and for Dewali. The movement is being most loyally adhered to. Where work has gone on during the closed days it has been with the sanction of the Committee, owing to the break-down of machinery or some other exceptional cause. This ought to be interesting news to Lancashire manufacturers, who have complained so much of the hours worked in Indian mills.

THE Lahore paper hears from Kabul, under date of October 26th, that nothing has been heard there of the reduction of duties on merchandise from India, on which our Allahabad contemporary

AN INDIAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

On the 5th instant a Reuter's telegram stated that Mr. Naorojee Motabhoy, a Parsee, now in England, had been mulcted in the sum of £750 for breach of promise to marry Miss Gretchen Ward. The home papers for the week ending October 30 bring details of a breach of promise action by Miss Gretchen Ward against Mr. Neill Mortimer, law-student, "a gentleman of Indian birth," in which the lady was awarded £750 damages. At present the coincidence is unexplained, but it is probable that there has been some misunderstanding as to the name of the defendant. Appended are the details of the case :—

At the London Sheriff's Court, on the 29th ultimo, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burcheli and a jury, the case of Gretchen Ward, of Amersham Vale, New Cross, professional singer, and Neill Mortimer, law student, of Murray Mansions, West Kensington, came on for assessment of damages. Mr. R. M. Bray, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff; but the defendant was not represented by counsel, and did not appear in person.

Mr. Bray, in opening the case, said he regretted that the defendant was not present, because he believed that, whatever excuse he might make for his conduct, it would rather induce the jury to increase rather than reduce the damages. The lady was a professional singer and teacher of music, and her father occupied a good commercial position in the City. She was now 25 years of age, and had practised her profession for some time. The defendant was a gentleman of Indian birth, and had been in this country for some time. He had an independant income of about £3,000 a year. The introduction took place in August of last year through the medium of a mutual friend, and the defendant immediately took a fancy to the plaintiff. He subsequently called at her parent's house a good many times, and on the 2nd of December he wrote a letter containing his first positive declaration of affection. It was couched in these terms :—"You will be surprised to read from this letter that I have addressed you in your maiden name. But if you knew the state of my feelings towards you, I am sure you will be of a different opinion and forgive me. I often wish to be constantly in your society, as it affords me such pleasure. I shall feel obliged if you will kindly let me know whether you are at home next Thursday. If so, I will come and see you in the afternoon. If you have any engagement on Thursday please drop me a line, and I will call upon you on Saturday, in the afternoon, and see you on Sunday as well; thus we will have two days to be in each other's society. Trusting you are well, and commenced taking *fer bravais*.—I am yours cordially Neill." The acquaintanceship went on and on New Year's Eve he declared himself a suitor for the lady's hand, and was accepted. After that his visits became more frequent, and his affection was of a most marked character. He wrote a letter from Hastings without date, but apparently in March last, in which he said, "My darling of course I am not vexed at your speaking about your ring. You have a perfect right to one, and can understand that until you have had it on your finger as an outward badge you are withheld from flirting, as you feel you belong to me. Never mind, darling, it shall soon be shown upon your hand." In another letter he sent "fond love and loads of kisses," and in later epistle, after mentioning that the plaintiff's mother wanted to speak to him, he added, "How is my darling's heart ?"—(Laughter.) The defendant's father died some years ago, whereupon he became possessed of £3,000 a year, invested in India. He lived and dressed in costly style, and there could be no doubt that he had command of ample means. Everything went on smoothly until his visits became less regular, and on plaintiff writing a very proper letter of remonstrance, pointing out that as the time of their marriage had been fixed for September she was entitled to most of his spare time, he sent the following reply :—"Your letter rather stiff, which came to hand yesterday morning, surprises me very much. I am sorry I have no time, as I am too busy at present to enter into a long controversy with you. As regards my speaking to a gentleman about premature congratulations is quite true. As you are so dissatisfied with my 'conduct I think, under the circumstances, we must part as friends instead of cherishing ill-feeling towards one another. Trusting this will suit your entire satisfaction, I am, yours in haste, but in sorrow, N." The learned Counsel went on to say that the lady had become greatly attached to the defendant, and the sudden breaking off of the engagement had not only affected her health, but she had suffered pecuniary damage in her profession, because it had become known that after her marriage she would retire into private life. He accordingly asked the jury to award his client substantial damages for the serious and cruel injury she had sustained.

The plaintiff, a good looking young lady, gave evidence in support of the opening statement of counsel. She said she had sung at concerts and dinners, and had educated pupils, from whom she received 10s. 6d. a lesson. Defendant had told her that he had valuable ground rents in the Presidency of Bombay, bringing in £1,000 a year, and that he had also other valuable property; further, that he had a necklace of emeralds and diamonds worth £2,000, and kept a handsome carriage, which he had dropped just prior to their entering into their engagement. He said his mother was a Spanish lady. He said he was serving his terms in the Temple. Whenever defendant accompanied her anywhere he was always very lavish. He resided at a private hotel. He gave witness presents, including an umbrella, with a solid gold handle. He was 37, and the month fixed for the marriage was September. Whatever I wished for he usually sent me. In consequence of the breaking-off of the engagement she had lost her pupils, some of whom she prepared for the stage. Her income was about £200 a year; part of it was made up by the payment of commissions from publishers from the singing of fresh songs. It would take her two years to get up her position again. In anticipation of her marriage she ordered several dresses, but she added significantly that the dressmaker had not been paid. Defendant wore very expensive jewellery. A ring and pin he wore could not have cost less than £300. He also wore an emerald ring, which matched the necklace he had spoken to her about.

The mother of the plaintiff was called, and gave corroborative evidence. She tendered it with force and loquacity. The defendant told her that her daughter was perfect, and spoke about her charms in the most elaborate language. She questioned him very closely as to his means, his prospects, and his previous career, because "no one was so anxious as a mother.—(Laughter.)—Did he dress as a wealthy man? That is hardly a fair question, because there are some men who dress very badly who have plenty of money in their pocket. (Laughter.)

The learned Under-Sheriff, in summing up, said that when a man wanted to marry a pretty girl there was no limit to the exaggeration of language in which he might indulge, especially when the person concerned happened to be an Oriental. It was said that he had £300 a year, which would involve a vast property, but they had no evidence to that effect, and he advised moderate damages, as in course of experience, that these were better for all parties.

After a brief deliberation, the jury gave a verdict with £750 damages.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th November, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,600	2,25,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of railway	59	135	2	196
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	18,19,838	40,70,899	84,357	59,75,092
Total for 19 weeks	19,18,836	42,95,899	88,357	63,03,092
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,06,227	1,81,558	4,713	2,95,498
Per mile of Ry do.	64	11	3	177
Total to corresponding date do.	18,84,076	27,45,364	83,312	46,82,782

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 32,502
Do. to date ..... „ 16,20,310

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. CAINE ON INDIAN QUESTIONS.

MR. W. S. CAINE writes to the *Aberdeen Free Press* :—

SIR,—I see in your issue of the 10th inst. a letter from Mr. W. B. Morren commenting on my speech in Aberdeen, in which he says—"There is hardly a sentence in that addre s [as reported] that can be characterised as an accurate description of facts;" and he proceeds to challenge one or two of my statements.

Mr. Morren falls into the error so common among Anglo-Indians of thinking that India consists of the 3,000 British civilians who govern that country. My view of India is only bounded by the limits of its 283 millions of native population. He informs your readers that the closing of ten thousand liquor shops in the Madras Presidency "was the result of a policy pursued by the Government of its own accord." This, he says, he "knows for certain." Perhaps Mr Morren will give some data for arriving at this conclusion; and if he is short of material, he had better write to the India Office and get the last five Excise reports for the Madras Presidency. It is a very curious coincidence that this extensive closing of liquor shops should follow directly on the censure of the House of Commons with regard to the Excise policy of the Indian Government.

I certainly have no scruple in bringing as a charge against the Indian Government that their whole Excise policy is based upon revenue considerations only, and that if moral considerations were ever taken into account the result of these considerations is lamentably absent. Mr. Morren fails to realise that all the statements I made at Aberdeen, and which he seems to consider were perversions of the truth or convey a false impression with regard to the actual facts, were precisely the statements I made in the House of Commons on April 30th, 1889, which were replied to by much greater authorities on India than himself, including Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, and that in spite of the statements of these gentlemen and the urgent whip of the Government to their followers, the House of Commons deliberately took my view and passed the severest censure on the Indian Government that is to be found on the journals of the House for the last twenty years. As a result of this censure, the Government have initiated a considerable number of reforms, among which is the closing of the ten thousand liquor shops in the Madras Presidency, which Mr. Morren is credulous enough to believe to be the result of a policy pursued by the Government of its own accord.

It is quite clear that one item of the policy of the Government in India "is to raise the tax on spirituous liquors as high as is compatible with the strength of the preventive establishment at command." As Mr. Morren appears to have a very intimate knowledge of Indian administration I shall be much oblized to him if he will tell me what "preventive establishment" exists apart from the liquor farmers themselves.

I do not know from which paragraph in my speech Mr. Morren draws the inference that I desire "to force prohibition on the people of India with the British mob at my back. I have never advocated anything of the kind. If Mr. Morren knew anything about the composition of Indian society, he would know that there exists in India an ample machinery for referring the question of the existence of liquor shops to local authority; and had he read the elaborate defence of the Indian Government, which appears to excite his admiration so much, he would find that the fourth clause of the declared policy of the Government of India in matters of Excise, as laid down in that important document, is as follows :—"Efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment and a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained." It is, therefore, evident, although Mr. Morren thinks that "neither on this question nor on any other can the voice of the people of India be heard for many a day," that it is the deliberate opinion of the Government of India that it is possible to ascertain the voice of the people of India on this particular subject, and that deference should be paid to it when it is ascertained.

I quite agree with Mr. Morren that fortunately for India it possesses the finest Civil Service in the world; but it is not infallible, nor yet above criticism. It is a healthy and wholesome thing for even this finest Civil service in the world from the ornamental peers whom we send out from this country down to the youngest tyro fresh from Wren & Gurney, to be subjected to the constant watchfulness of outside criticism.

ROUTE TO INDIA AND THE EAST.

REAR-ADMIRAL P. H. COLOMB writes to the *Daily Graphic* :—

SIR,—I do not think Sir Charles Dilke preaches sound doctrine when he uses the supposed temporary condition of the Navy as a basis for permanent Imperial policy. It is not good logic to argue that because we may be short of the necessary force at the moment, therefore we are to blot out the Mediterranean route in war for all time.

I am not prepared to argue just now either that we possess, or shall possess in two years, a force "of battleships sufficiently great to make it France's best policy to keep her battleships in port." I think it would be better for France and for the peace of the world that it should be so, but I incline to the belief I have often expressed, that a given proportionate superiority in steam war ships represents greater controlling power than a like superiority gave in the days of sailing ships.

My conclusion is that naval forces generally abstain from action not because of direct but because of indirect prevention.

Thus, supposing a fleet of ten battleships at Toulon, and a fleet of twelve at Malta, the two being hostile, I can easily suppose the French fleet declining to move out, not because the British fleet was in a situation to prevent their issue by force of arms, but because nothing could be done by the ten-sail as long as the twelve-sail remained ready to act. The twelve-sail would remain in a defensive attitude, protecting the cruisers, which were again protecting the trade route, wanting strength to do more; while the inferiority of the ten-sail precluded an attitude of attack. Naval history appears to exhibit this as almost the normal condition, only changed by the advantages which wind and weather—now common to both sides—gave to one side more than to the other.

My view of the defence of the Mediterranean as a commercial route in war does not therefore necessitate any overwhelming superiority on our side. For attack, which could only take the form of descents upon territory, we should, in my judgement, require a great preponderance of force; but as long as we remain merely defensive of the route, great superiority does not appear to be necessary. Even if we ran the risk of being beaten, we must be so badly beaten as to be driven out of the Mediterranean, or into the ports that we hold there, before our defence of the route could be seriously crippled.

With regard to the evacuation of Egypt, I dread the way in which the possibly in-coming party are committing themselves to it. I am not in the secrets of the Foreign Office, but I take it that Lord Salisbury's attitude in deprecating the raising of the question is the exact opposite of that of Sir Charles Dilke in claiming that we should act. Granted that in 1884 1885, and 1887 we committed ourselves diplomatically and awkwardly, surely we should not allow a blind adherence to the letter to hinder our exhibiting to Europe a sounder appreciation of the spirit?

I cannot recognise a "military occupation" in a country where we only maintain three battalions and a few detachments, nor can I omit to note that in the years spoken of, we had not made the governmental success which has since come about. If our influence in Egypt were oppressively exercised, or even if it were distasteful to large sections of the population, Europe might, I think, have a case against us, and demand our retirement. But as our controlling position in Egypt is of vital import to the empire, and as no real evils can be pointed to as resulting from it, even France must have a difficulty when she approaches us with the conventions in her hand. The sort of feeling which possesses the minds of those statements who push for evacuation reminds me a little of that which swayed Mr. Samuel Weller's examplar. The man of principle being told that half a-crown's worth of crumpets would certainly destroy him buys that quantity, "toasts 'em all, eats 'em all, and then blows his brains out!" "What did he do that for?" asks Mr. Pickwick in surprise. "He did it on principle," says Sam, "and to show he wouldn't be put out of his way for nobody."

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 7th November, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,493	40,113	..	9,650	44,462	..
Goods	42,427	29,390	13,037	..	2,10,723	..
Other earnings.....	2,770	2,293	477	..	30,532	..
Weekly total	75,690	71,836	3,864	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	12,34,274	9,48,557	..	..	2,85,717	..

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

Mr. C. L. Tupper (secretary to the Punjab government) gave an address on "Recent Agricultural Progress in India" at a meeting of the Manchester Geographical Society, held on the 20th ult., in the boardroom of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mosley-street, in this city. Mr. Bosdin T. Leech presided. Mr. Tupper said there were curious points of analogy between the condition of England in the Middle Ages and that of rural India at the present day. Coal and iron then hardly existed as important commercial factors, and the little foreign trade there was consisted of the export of raw produce. To rural India almost all that applied, although here and there coal was just beginning to creep forth. In those days in England capital, in the modern sense of the word, could hardly be said to exist. There was stock in trade and agricultural implements, but capital, in the sense of accumulated disposable wealth, which might be directed here and there in the prospect of remuneration, did not exist. Such was the condition of rural India at the present day. As in the Middle Ages labour was bound to the soil, so labour was bound to the soil in rural India. The villages, and the land of the villages, produced all the commodities which were necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. In India, instead of having the small towns drawing their supplies from the large manufacturing centres, they had a village with a group of village servants—its barber, its potter, its weaver, its carpenter, its shoemaker, and each of these persons was paid in kind, by certain shares in the produce of the harvest. From returns, he found that in the six years beginning with 1884-85 the cultivated area had risen from 126,000,000 acres to 136,000,000 acres. It was interesting to compare that increase with the simultaneous increase in the population. According to the latest statistics the population of India was 286,000,000 of which 220,000,000 were in British territory, and 66,000,000 in native States. According to the acreage, they had an extra food supply for 11,750,000 people, and in the same period there was an estimated increase in the population of 8,750,000. Therefore there was a food supply for about 3,000,000 people to spare. The general result he drew from his calculations was that the food supply just about kept pace with the simultaneous increase in the population. Having described various irrigation systems, Mr. Tupper said that other great reforms had been brought about by the proceedings of the Famine Committee. A great deal had been done to promote careful and accurate agricultural inquiry. Irrigation was fairly extended, and something has been done for security of tenure. An important work was the preparation in each province of a code of famine works so that every officer who was concerned in the matter would know exactly what he had to do with regard to a number of undertakings which were on record, and which could be taken up at once—works of such a character that would be profitable to the country eventually, so that the money would not be wasted by the construction of roads that led to nowhere. New Orleans cotton had been introduced, and the Mauritius sugar also; potatoes were becoming a common article of food in some parts of the country; tea and coffee were grown, although the coffee area had slightly decreased, while that of tea had very materially increased in the last six years. Another important industry was the preparation of tobacco for European markets. Mr. Tupper concluded with some remarks on the blessings of peace.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tupper for his address, on the motion of Mr. Dowdall, seconded by Mr. Belisha.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MAILS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rome states :—I learn from an influential personage connected with the Foreign Office that up to the present time no formal notification has has been received from the English Government with regard to the eventual suppression of the Indian mails passing by the Brindisi-Modane line. The question was, however, considered last year. At that time the English Goverment gave Italy to understand that in future the Indian mails would be sent *via* Salonica instead of *via* Brindisi. The Italian Government was not prepared to grant a reduction of £20,000 on the actual price England has hitherto paid to Italy, namely, £100,000 per annum. The Crispi Cabinet, however, before answering the demands of England, studies the question of the route *via* Salonica, Pesth, Vienna and Ostend, and finding that it could not in any way compete with the Brindisi-Modane and Calais route, which is shorter by eight hours, stood firm, saying that they would not hear of such a reduction. In Rome it is not believed that England will remove the Indian mails from the Brindisi line.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes :—You speak of the disadvantage of the Salonica route for the Indian mail as being chiefly caused by the train not being able to run fast over the latter part of the route. But it could hardly be slower than at present. From Calais to Brindisi it covers the 1,400 odd miles at the magnificent speed of twenty-six miles per hour, the speed and companies over whose metals it runs being :—

		Speed.
Calais ..... Paris	North of France Co	30½
Paris ..... Modane ...	P.L.M	32
Modane ... Piacenza ...	Adriatico	22½
Piacenza ... Brindisi ...	Mediterranean	30½

A speed of forty miles per hour, *i.e.*—according to English and American ideas of express running—would save thirteen hours; and the train is slower than the existing express running over the identical route by three miles per hour (*vide* Mr. Farrer's "Express Trains").

I may mention that the best express from Calais to Paris runs at the rate of nearly forty-five miles per hour—*i.e.*, nearly half as fast again. Also I believe that the Italian companies' are partly single lines. I see in your issue for to-day that the Italian companies propose to accelerate the speed of the train. I may also mention that the American transcontinental trains run at the speed of twenty-eight miles per hour over the very much longer and harder route from New York to San Francisco. Also we have lately heard of the Canadian Pacific's run of thirty-six miles per hour along a single line, with no population to speak of, west of Quebec.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th November as compared with the statement of the 27th October :—

LIABILITIES.	November 3. Rs. A. P.	November 3. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,50,61,233 8 8	1,51,21,168 8 1
Other Deposits, &c.	6,71,66,336 15 5	6,47,14,376 1 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,69,071 9 1	3,65,054 12 5
Sundries	30,12,249 2 3	30,19,812 6 9
	Rs. 11,03,11,891 3 5	10,79,20,441 13 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	1,02,20,157 8 0	98,53,500 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,49,023 4 0	68,71,018 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	90,28,144 13 3	83,38,021 3 5
Credits on do.	68,22,577 10 8	66,76,639 8 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,18,45,287 3 4	2,10,13,547 14 6
Balances with other Banks	7,41,674 13 4	6,96,252 6 7
Bullion	11,95,383 6 0	11,02,801 0 0
Dead Stock	12,09,990 6 6	12,07,931 12 0
Stamps	11,700 14 10	11,381 6 0
Sundries	18,73,896 14 0	18,73,719 14 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,91,19,419 3 10	1,97,49,652 5 6
Do. at Branches ..	3,07,91,135 1 8	3,05,25,943 2 10
	Rs. 11,03,11,891 3 5	10,79,20,441 13 2

The following is the Bank's statement of liabilities and assets up to the 3rd November, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	5,39,862 Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	5,95,738 Inc.
Other Deposits.....	24,51,961 Dec.
Post Bills	4,017 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	6,44,663 Dec.
Loans	6,90,124 do.
Accounts of Credit	1,45,909 do.
Mercantile Bills	8,31,739 do.
Cash at Head Office.....	3,30,203 Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,65,192 Dec.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th November, 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	1,42,000	4,000	2,31,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	308	9	501
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	12,80,865	19,71,067	58,402	33,10,334
Total for 19 weeks	13,65,865	21,13,067	62,402	35,41,334
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	85,810	1,29,396	4,790	2,19,996
Per mile of Ry do.	185	281	10	477
Total to corresponding date do.	14,43,233	16,45,253	61,535	31,53,027

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 11,004
Do. to date ..... „ 3,88,307

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Baldwin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 15.

Hughes, Lt. Ms, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave, from Tamgoo.
Rice, Lieut, Bengal, R I Fus, on leave.
Stanylton, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd York Lanc Regt, on leave, from Dagshai.
Hale, 2nd Lt, Burma, R A, to join, from England.
Preston, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Dr Gds, off leave, from England.
Shakespear, Lieut, VI Bengal, Cavry, off furlough, from England.
Chambers, Capt, Panjab, R Warwickshire Regt, off furlough from England.
Venner, Lieut, 10th Bengal Infty Regt, off furlough from England.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal, 4th 20th B L I, off furlough, from England.
Stevens, Capt, Ms, Cavly, from furlough from England.
Reilly, Surgn-Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Hansneid, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd K. O. S. Board, to join, from England.
Curzon, Major, Bengal, 1st Battn Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Robertson, Col, 9th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Wood, Capt, 10th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Elliot, Capt, Bengal, R. E, from leave, from England,
Bayley, Capt, Bo, D. A. A. G, on duty, from Mhow.
Hanmer, Lt, 22nd Bo. L, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Seymour, Capt, Bo, 16th Inft, on leave, from Raipur.
Parker, Surgn-Major, Bo. I. M. S, on leave, from England.

Nov. 16.

Campbell, Lieut, Bengal R. H. A., on duty, from Rawal-Pindi.
Dewhirst, Capt, Bengal, 2nd S. W. B., proceeding to England, from Allahabad.
Hamilton, Capt, Ms, 2nd Bed Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Ronaldson, Lt-Bengal, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Linton, Capt, Bengal, A P Dept, on leave, from Jhansi.
Clark, Surgn-Capt, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Fenton, Major, Ms, 4th Cavly, on leave, from Beliary.
Symonds, Lt, Punjab, 31st Infy, on leave, from Meerut.
Lister, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from Ahmedabad
Bartholomeu, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt genl, on duty, to Poona.

Nov. 15.

Chambers, Capt, Punjab R Warwickshire Regt, from furlough, to Mooltan.

Nov. 16.

Shakespear, Lt, VI Bengal Cavly, off furlough, to Meerut.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal 22nd O B L I, from furlough, to Allahabad.
Curzon, Major, Bengal, 1st Battn Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Robertson, Col, 9th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Peshawur,
Lister, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th November, 1891.

I The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QRS.

To-day, Friday, } 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QRS.

Thursday, 5-15 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, 8-15 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.

II. On Saturday next, the 21st inst., No. I Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress :—No. I and 2 Companies—Drill Order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th November, 1891.

1. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 6, p.m.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C." Company :—No. 3142 Vol. G. Millard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply for the same as early as possible.
2. Members in possession of spare saddles, bridles or buckets are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters.
3. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major.
and Adjt, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*)

Lieut-Col J Lackersteen, First Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for 6 months.

The services of Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Depy Collr, Palamow, Lohardugga, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of this Govt for employment on settlement duty in Orissa.

Mr F J Monahan, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, untill further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted temporarily to to the headquarters station of the Burdwan dist, on being relieved of his appointment as offg Magte and Collr of that dist.

Mr B G Geidt, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of that dist.

Mr H C Williams, C S, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr of the second grade.

Mr Williams is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Cardwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W B Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr A W Stark, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Rajmehal sub-div of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E F Ainslie, or until further orders.

Mr E W Ormond, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act temporarily as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Legislative Dept, from date on which he may relieve Mr Gordon Leith, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr E J N James, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Sunderbuns Forest Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr F J R Field, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Bettiah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H F Drummond.

Mr M H Arnott, Asst Engr, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Brahmini Byturni Div.

Mr E C Elliot, Exec Engr, third grade, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chamber.

452-91—Chalk W and S—Goculdas Courji and others vs Shake Essa bin Khalifa M M Sukhlatwala.
473-71—Chalk W S—Damodhur Goculdas and others vs Shake Essa bin Khalifa M M Sukhlatwala.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

302-91—Craigie L and O—Motilall vs Kurmulice Khukee Padoma.
389-91—Bhai Shunker and K—Luchmi Narron Muckonlal vs Ramcurandas Oomraosing and others.
416-91—Mirza H K—Hurridas Assanund vs Thavurdas Goarmull and others.
461-91—Chalk W and S The Oriental Loan Association vs F L Beddy and others.
477-91—Thakurdas D and C—Damodhar Goculdas vs Marwaree Panalall Narrondass.
485-91—Munsooklall D and J Valla Narron and others vs Memon Haji Ayeb Hajee Jooma—Payne G and S
502-91—In person—Ramdas Kessowji vs Guvrishunker Jitram.
503-91—Nada and H Davidas Narrondas vs Cursonji Jeena and others—Balkrisna V and K
508-94—Bhaishunker and K Sescuron Samermull vs Beharilall Bhozraz and another.
512-91—In person—Ebrahaum Noordin and others Rambclall Kurdewdas and others.
519-91—In person—Treebhowan Venarsi vs Purbhoodas Gordhundas.
520-91—Bcknel and F—Deepa Kripoor and others vs Samuel Essaji H S Dickset.
522-91—E Wilkin—Mahomedbhoy Mugonbhoy vs Lukhmichund Panalal—Tyabjee and D
525-91—Wadia and G—B Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi vs Peroshah Framjee Bottlewala—Chitnis, M and M.
534-91—In person, a pauper Modibai and another vs Krishnanath Narayen Kiritkar.
536-91—Balkrishna, V N and K—Suntookchund Khimjee and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dekshit,
537-11-Tyabjee and D—Dayal Narronjee vs Sewjee Pragji —Crawford, B and Co.
542-91—Chalk, W and S—Jetha Purka and others vs Ramchundra Vittoba—H S Dikshit.
546-91—Bicknell and M—Suntookchund Khoomji and others vs Motiram Narayen and others,
550-91—Conroy and B—Lalljee Shamjee and others vs G A Olcese and another.
551-91—E M Wilkin—Narronjee Toolsidass vs Morarjee Mooljee—Pestonjee, R and K.
557-91—Balkrishna, V, N and K—Kustoorchund Bogha and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.
559-91—Payne, G and S—Nussonjee Damoder and another vs Meya Adam Abdool Kader—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

530-90—Little, S. F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Ramdas Kessowjee and others—Chitnis M and N—Part heard,

(Before the Hon. Mr, JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

131-91—Balkrishna, V. N. K.—Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff vs Keshavrao Madhowrao and another.—Chalk. W, and S—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report.

139-90—Payne, G. and S—T. D. Charlesworth and others vs. Ludabhoy Chattoo.—Thakurdas, D., and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

476-88—Conroy and B.—Goverdhundas Valljee vs. Vithuldas Ramdas and another.—Tyebjee and D.
99-91—Cragie, L., and O.—W. D. Kyric and others vs. Bai Heerabai.—Chalk, W., and S.
724-90—Tyebjee and D.—Esthorbai vs. David Ebrahim Awanker and others.—Conroy and B.—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs. Dhurumdas Assuand.—Ardesir, H., and D.
474-90—Conroy and B.—Hasunbhoy Visram and others vs. Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another.—Tyebjee and D. and Pestonjee and B.
458-90—In person.—A pauper.—Bhuzwan Ganesh vs. Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V. N. K.
613-90—Conroy and B.—Damji Ramjee and others vs. Premjee Tricumdas and another.—Bhaishunker and K., and W, and R.
106-91—Janardhun G.—Sitaba Balaram vs. Bhimabai and others.—Bhaishunker, and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

9-86—Janardhun, and A.—Vishwanath Damodher vs. Mutheorabai and others.—B, and M., C. W, and S—B. V. N. K.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi.....	30·075	WSW	3	85·1	59·1	65	..	..	-0·01
Agra	30·100	SW	3	86·6	56·6	65	..	..	..
Cawnpore..	30·083	SSW	3	85·0	56·0	61	..	..	..
Allahabad.	30·070	W	2	88·5	55·6	71	..	..	..
Jhansi	30·096	N W	2	89·4	58·7	48	..	..	-0·02
Jacobabad.	30·074	Calm.	..	92·0	55·9	58	..	..	..
Karachi....	30·100	N N E	7	91·0	66·4	54	..	..	..
Ajmere....	30·169	Calm.	3	89·2	52·8	60	..	..	-0·07
Deesa.....	30·089	E	7	96·8

NOTICES.

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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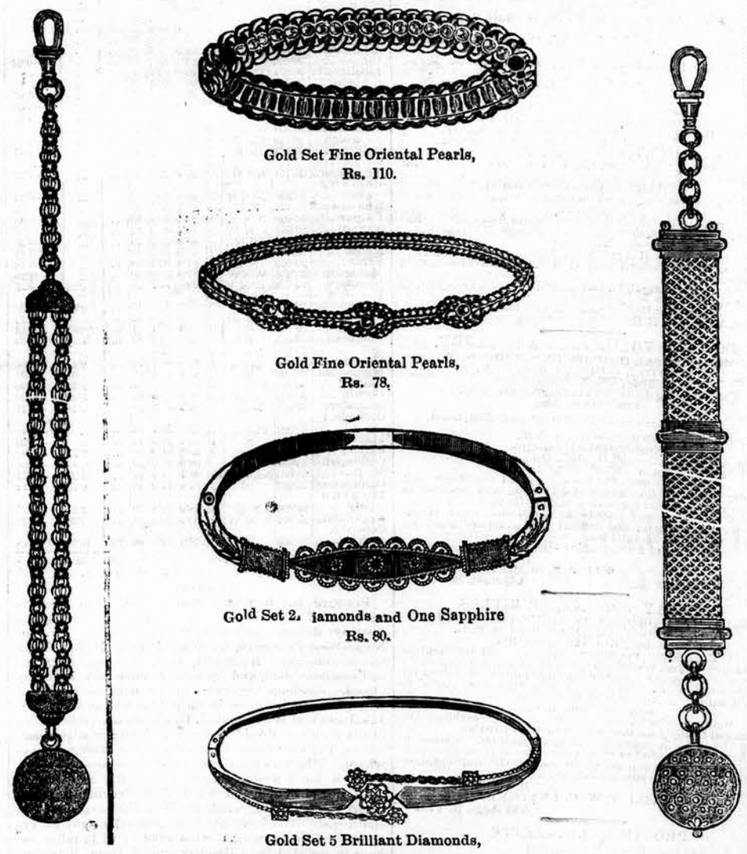

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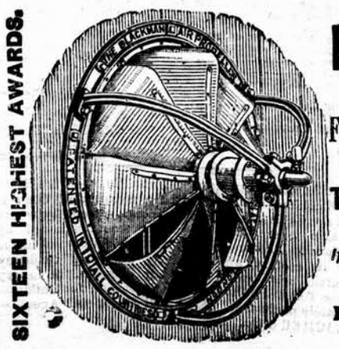

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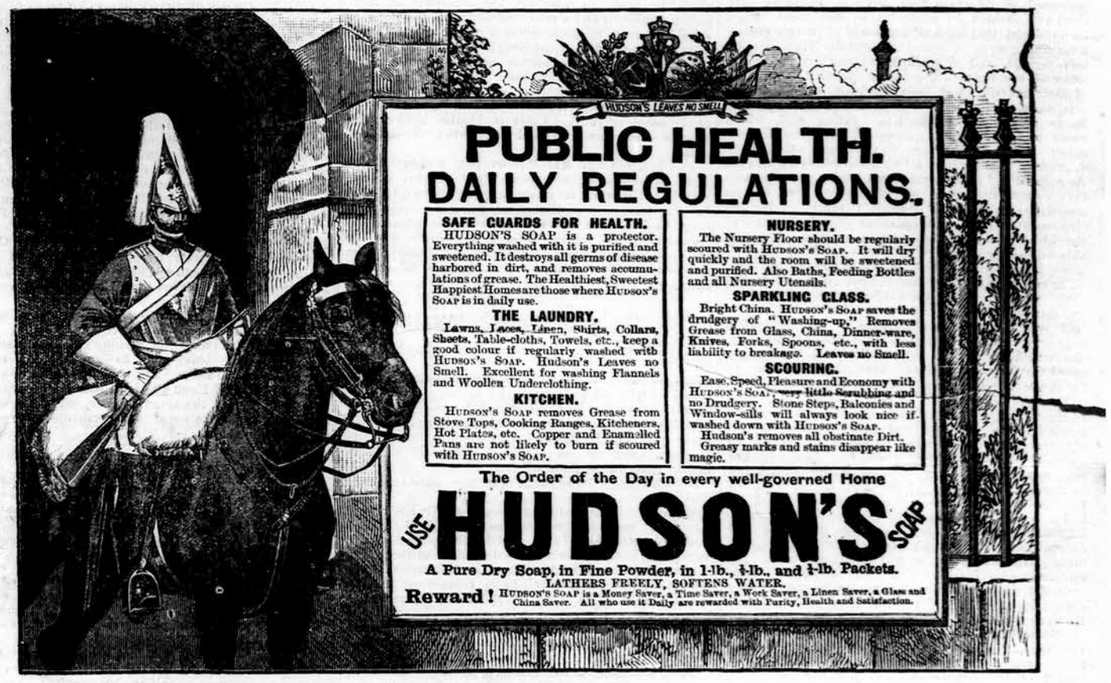
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